INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
17

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
18

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVIII NO. 284— BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

11 PERSONS INJURED IN LATHI CHARGE AT KALBADEVI

—:o:—

People Continue To Offer Wreaths On Babu Ganu Memorial.

People continue to offer their homage to Babu Ganu, the picket who was run over by a motor lorry. Lots of people gather near the place of tragedy and put wreaths of flower on the spot. On Monday night the police once again resorted to lathi charge, injuring 11 persons. The injured persons were removed to Emergency Free Hospital for treatment.

5TH POONA DICTATOR JAILED

—:o:—

Poona Observes Babu Ganu Week.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA CITY, Dec. 15.

Shankerao Phulamdiker, fifth Poona "Dictator" was sentenced to-day to six months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 300 fine under the Cr. L. A. A. by the Additional District Magistrate. Sjt. Laxmibhai suceeds him. 11 peasants were arrested at Kodit under the No Tax Ordinance. Poona is observing Babu Ganu Week. It opened yesterday with a crowded meeting addressed by Sjts. Gadgil, Apte, Kanitker. The Boycott propaganda is in full swing. Sjt. Gadgil's trial will begin at Karod on 18th next.

"MURDER" OF STALIN.

—:o:—

Victim Objects To Contradiction.

MUTINY MYTH EXPLODED.

M. Joseph Stalin, head of the Russian Government, gave an interview and for more than an hour discussed Soviet affairs, despite his "assassination" by Riga Correspondents.

This is the first interview M. Stalin has ever granted to the foreign Press.

HIS OBJECTION.

"Have you any objection to my denying your murder?" was asked.

He received me in the offices of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, which is situated in the heart of the business district.

Inside the building is immaculately clean and as hushed as a library. Naturally enough, this citadel of Soviet power is well protected, writes the B. U. P. correspondent in the "News Chronicle".

MANY RESURRECTIONS.

M. Stalin spoke sympathetically about the newspaper men who "assassinate" him at intervals.

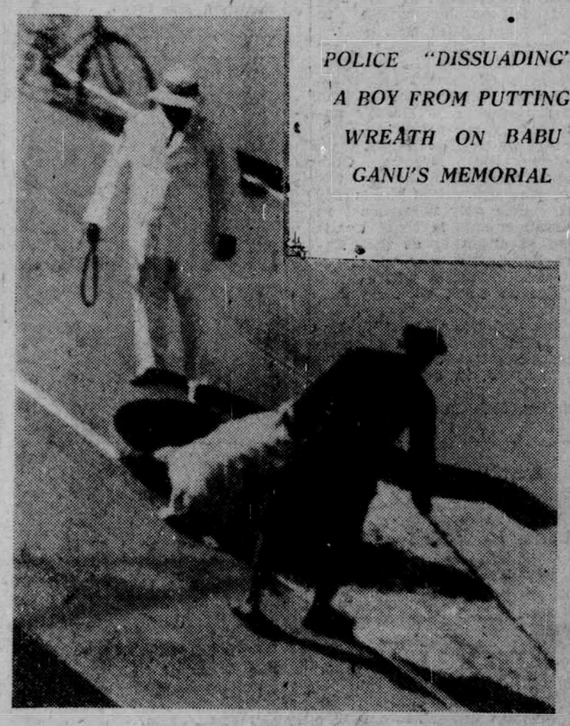
"You remember how in the early days Lenin was always arresting Trotsky, and Trotsky always arresting Lenin in the foreign Press?" he said, turning to Vorisholov, Commissar for War, who had entered the room. "How they killed and resurrected us all regularity! You would think they would learn something in all these years."

RUMOURS OF REVOLT.

Both Stalin and Vorisholov denied reports of revolts and mutinies in the army, or arrests of prominent people, such as General Bluecher in the Far East, and other recent stories.

Replying to my question regarding the possible origins of this sudden wave of rumours regarding the Soviet Union, Stalin said he could only guess, but believes "it is an organised campaign by certain groups centred in Riga and Berlin, for the purpose of deflecting attention from the interventionist schemes which we have exposed. They want the world to think that the Soviets started this counter-revolution trial as a smoke screen to hide our supposed starvation, unrest and so forth."

Stalin's parting shot was a jesting remark that if General Bluecher ever finds the author of the lie about his arrest, he will at least challenge him to duel.



POLICE "DISSUADING" A BOY FROM PUTTING WREATH ON BABU GANU'S MEMORIAL

IN MEMORY OF THE MARTYR.

—:0:—

Municipal Corporation Adjourns

There was some commotion in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday over an adjournment resolution which the President declared carried without counting votes. Subsequently some of the councillors were seen in an angry mood and drafting a notice to call a Special Meeting to express their resentment at the procedure adopted by the President.

After Mr. H. A. Lalji, President, took his seat and signed the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. Mulraj Kurnondas moved adjournment of the House. Mr. Mulraj did not give any reason for the adjournment of the House. Mr. Shivdas Chapsey seconded the motion reserving his right to address the meeting.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that the motion violated the arrangement arrived at in regard to such adjournment, viz., that there would not be an adjournment of the House for the whole of the sitting. Under the circumstances, he recorded his protest against the proposal.

Mr. R. A. Gole enquired what the arrangement was. The President explained that the arrangement was that the adjournment should be moved for the last half an hour of the sitting only. That had now become a practice and convention agreed to by members.

MOTION LOST.

Mr. Mulraj: I have moved the adjournment not as a protest against the arrest of any person but as a mark of respect to the memory of a man who sacrificed his life in the cause of the country. Mr. Mulraj meant Babu Genu, the foreign cloth shop picket, who was run over by a motor lorry carrying foreign cloth at Kalbadevi Road on Friday last.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar said there could not be an adjournment of the House for the whole sitting. The November meeting was fixed for the first hour and the December meeting for the following hour. The motion could apply to November meeting only.

Mr. Mulraj then moved adjournment of the November meeting only.

The President put the motion to vote and declared it lost.

Three councillors then got up and asked for a poll but the President refused to give it as under the Municipal Act not less than four councillors could ask for a poll.

RETIRING SECRETARY.

The President then went on with the business on the agenda for November and on its conclusion referred to the services of Mr. Ramrao Desai, Secretary, who attended the meeting of the Corporation for the last time prior to retirement. Mr. Desai, the President said, had served the municipality for thirty years, the last six years of which period he worked as the Municipal Secretary.

"CARRIED WITHOUT COUNTING."

Before the President took up the December agenda Mr. S. K. Pupala moved adjournment of the House. Dr. J. V. Vora seconded the proposition. The President put the proposition to vote and in the usual manner asked: "Those in favour, those against," and declared it carried.

The President announced the result by the show of hands. After the President announced the results with the words "carried" some of the councillors got up and protested against the procedure adopted by him and requested him to count votes on both sides but the President replied: "I have declared it carried already." After the President left the hall some of the councillors were seen taking signatures of members on a requisition to call a Special meeting to protest against the attitude of the President.

POLICE SNATCH NATIONAL FLAGS

—:o:—

33 Volunteers Arrested At Belgaum.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 15.

On Saturday copies of the District Magistrate's order under section 144 prohibiting Prabhat Pheris in Belgaum City and Cantonment were posted and constables without uniforms announced the same by beat of Gongs, disturbing the peace of citizens at midnight. On Sunday morning all Prabhat Pheris paraded the streets. The Weekly National Flag Salutation took place at Zenda Chowk. Thousands gathering at a public meeting, condemned the Magistrate's order.

On Sunday evening and early morning to-day the Kitchener police paraded through the city cutting the strings of all prominent national flag-posts. The police snatched the national flags from women, many persons were assaulted and so far 33 volunteers along with Babasaheb Soman have been arrested. Mr. Soman was later released. Complete hartal is observed to-day. A procession and a public meeting are announced for the evening to condemn the excesses of the Kitchener police.

Delhi's Eleventh Dictator Arrested.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Dec. 15.

Moulana Sharafat Ali, Eleventh "Dictator" of the local Congress was arrested this morning from the Congress Office under Section 17, Criminal Law Amendment Act. The Moulana performed the National Flag Hoisting ceremony yesterday and presided over a public meeting last evening.—A. P.

HUBLI SWADESHI PRACHARAK COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

(From a Corresppondent.)

HUBLI, Dec. 15.

Hubli yarn cloth merchants have organised Swadeshi Pracharak Committee with 17 representatives. The President Mr. Paratappa, Hubli. The committee has decided to use non-banned Indian yarn cloth, Indian silk and Indian lace and to stop completely the use of non-Indian mercerised yarn for 3 months. All sarees, and local handloom products will be stamped with Shudda Swadeshi or Swadeshi Label of Karnatak Swadeshi stamped with Shudda Swadeshi Mandal, without which none is genuine.

Shankerrao Limaye, formerly a Khadi worker was sentenced today.

"GRAVITY OF THE STEP IN HANGING SHOLAPUR CONVICTS."

—:0:—

Merchants' Chamber's Wire To Viceroy.

GOVERNOR DECLINES TO RECEIVE DELEGATION.

The Indian Merchants Chamber have sent us the following correspondence between themselves and the Governor of Bombay as also a copy of the telegram addressed to H. E. the Viceroy:

The following telegram has been addressed by Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber on the 13th instant, to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber requested His Excellency Governor of Bombay last Wednesday tenth instant to receive Deputation from Chamber requesting His Excellency to entertain appeal for mercy by four Sholapur convicts condemned to be hanged. His Excellency Governor's reply of date says he cannot receive Deputation as he has already given his final decision in this matter. If this decision is rejection of appeal Committee of Chamber desire me to approach His Excellency the Viceroy with earnest prayer that Sholapur convicts appeal for mercy be accepted and sentence be commuted to one of imprisonment. Three of these convicts including one Mahomedan are reputable merchants of Sholapur. Committee feel that unless the appeal for mercy of all four is granted in virtue of the prerogative of Royal mercy vested in His Excellency Viceroy Indian public as a whole and Indian commercial public in particular will regard Government policy as definitely repressive. It cannot be to Government interest to create such an impression on public at any juncture. Committee submit it is absolutely necessary to avoid such an impression particularly at this juncture. If permitted by His Excellency Committee will depute a few members to wait on His Excellency to explain personally

(Continued on page 5.)

REPUBLICAN REVOLT IN SPAIN.

Leaders Of The Uprising Executed

WARNING TO SOLDIERS.

—:o:—

Communication Between Madrid And European Cities Cut Off.

MILITARY 'PLANES FLY OVER CAPITAL.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

MADRID.—The fate of the rebel leaders is now officially disclosed. Col. Galen and Capt. Manuel Carcia have been executed and Capt. Salainas, Lieut. Muniz and Lieut. Gisbert have been sentenced to life imprisonment.

MILITARY PLANES OVER CITY.

Two military biplanes flew over the city this morning, dropping proclamations addressed to the soldiers saying that the Republican movement has broken out supported by the Army and the people. "If there is any resistance barracks will be bombarded within an hour."

The Republican elements here declare that the execution of two officers was the signal for general rising and the representatives of the new Government have been appointed everywhere.

MADRID QUIET

Madrid is quiet. Everything is normal except for the absence of newspapers and the presence of numerous police in the streets. The authorities regard leaflet as mere bluff.

Since 1 p.m. all telephonic communication between London and Madrid and elsewhere in Spain has been fruitless.—Reuter.

—:o:—

EARLIER.

MARTIAL LAW THROUGHOUT SPAIN?

LONDON, Dec. 15.

According to a Hendaye message, martial law will shortly be proclaimed throughout Spain.

Madrid.—The Government has issued a statement to the effect that the revolt in Jaca was a prelude to a general uprising throughout Spain and warns people to expect stern measures.

GENERAL STRIKE.

Hendaye.—It is believed that a general strike may be proclaimed throughout Spain, hence Government is contemplating martial law.

It is reported that ex-Minister for War, Senor Zamora, who is now a leader of the Moderate Republicans and D. Miguel Maura, son of the famous Conservative another war is declared. But nothing is found in the Press.—Reuter.

Leaders Of Abortive Revolted Executed.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Hendaye.—A message from Madrid says that Colonel Galan (who was sentenced to four years' imprisonment for attempting a "coup d'etat" in 1926) and Captain Salenas, two leaders of the abortive revolt at Jaca have been court-martialled, sentenced to death and executed. Other officers have been sentenced to penal servitude for life.—Reuter.

LIQUOR SHOP PICKET ASSAULTED

—:o:—

4 Persons Injured.

A fracas took place at Ghoradeo, on Monday night as a result of a quarrel between some Muslims and liquor shop picketers.

It is alleged that the trouble arose when three Muslims were about to enter the liquor shop, they were requested by the volunteers not to drink liquor. They resented this interference and assaulted the volunteer.

Later on the crowd joined the free fight, leaving the injured volunteer one Kusanath Kaka bleeding from injuries on the head. Three Muslims also received injuries. The police removed them to the J. J. Hospital where only one was detained. He is said to be in a precarious condition.

No arrests have been made so far.

"PRONOUNCE YOUR ORDER TO-DAY."

—:o:—

Second Conspiracy Case Accused Refuse To Defend.

INCIDENT IN LAHORE COURT.

LAHORE, Dec. 15.

When the special Tribunal trying the Second Lahore Conspiracy case met to-day the Court informed the accused that the Government were not prepared to pay more than Rs. 128 a day for the Counsel at Crown expense whereupon the accused protested and said they did not like to defend themselves and asked the Court to pronounce the order. The Court replied that orders could not pronounced without hearing evidence.—A. P.

ARMY EXAMINATION FOR 13 VACANCIES.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 15.

The next Army Entrance Examination will commence in Delhi on 23rd June 1931 and will last for about ten days. Ten vacancies at Sandhurst and three at Woolwich will be offered to Indian and Anglo-Indian candidates. Candidates must attain the age of 18 and not exceed 20.

Copies of the form of application may be obtained direct from the Secretary to Government of India Army Department, New Delhi, the closing date for receipt of applications being 15th March 1931.

London Tamasha Artistes In Hurry To Return Home!

MANY HAVE ALREADY BOOKED PASSAGES FROM MARSEILLES.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

It is expected that the Sub-Committee number two (Provincial Constitution Committee) of the Round Table Conference under chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Henderson will finish its report in the forenoon to-day and the whole Conference in committee, presided over by Mr. MacDonald, will sit to-morrow in the forenoon when, it is expected the items four and five of the Sankey heads will be discussed and possibly the Minorities Committee will also be established.

ADJOURN FOR XMAS

The Conference in committee will finally deal with the Burma question.

On 17th December the Sankey Committee will discuss the Federal Executive and the aforementioned new heads. The discussion on the work will continue until December 23, when the Conference will adjourn for Christmas until December 29.

IN HURRY TO RETURN HOME

There is a general desire that all committees should work simultaneously in order to finish the work as quickly as possible. It is hoped that the delegates would have finished their work by January 15. Many delegates have booked their passage from Marseilles between 16th January and 23rd January.—Reuter.

BINDU-MUSLIM SQUABBLES IN LONDON.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 15.

As a result of inconclusive and of communal negotiations at Chequers, a general feeling of depression is apparent in Round Table Conference circles to-day.

Some delegates even go as far as to think that no tangible result will be achieved in London. This extreme pessimism is, however, not shared by many who are still working hard to bring about understanding.

Nawab of Bhopal has sent out fresh invitations to leading Hindus and Mahomedans to informal conference at his house. Both sides are willing to get into touch with each other, provided there are prospects of reaching final basis of settlement.

LIBERAL PROPOSALS.

Indian Liberal delegates have formulated certain proposals, the main outlines of which are: (1) Joint electorates; (2) Present weightage in provinces except Bengal and Punjab; (3) Muslim majority in Punjab and Bengal to be settled by negotiations; (4) Muslim fouteen points to be re-examined and adjusted according to agreement already reached; (5) thirty-three per cent. Muslim representation in Central Legislature.

These proposals are considered as a maximum concession, which the representatives of Indian Liberals are prepared to make and are not points for negotiation.—Reuter.

DOWNING STREET POURPARLERS.

—:o:—

Leakage Of News.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

It is understood that the Premier is greatly annoyed at the publication of an inaccurate columu-long report in a London newspaper of the proceedings of a supposed ultra-private conciliation meeting at Downing Street.

As a result the Viceroy has been requested to issue a statement in India warning the public against the acceptance of unauthorized reports of private meetings associated with the Round Table Conference.

The delegates are understood to have been greatly embarrassed when the Premier at a subsequent meeting, pointed out that the facts revealed in the report indicated that a delegate must have been responsible for the leakage.—"Statesmen" Special Cable.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.

LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Yasukunj Maru ..	12000	....	@18Dec
Calcutta Maru ..	5339	16 Dec.	28 Dec.
*Teurnshi Maru ..	4646	18 Dec.	24 Dec.
xKaga Maru ..	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12 Jan
*Uwa Maru	11000	....	@27 Jan
okushima Maru ..	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan.
*Geneva Maru ..	6785	17 Jan:	24 Jan.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@10Feb.
Tango Maru ..	6893	30 Jan.	13 Feb.
Tottori Maru ..	5973	11 Feb.	23 Feb.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@24Feb.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	23 Dec.	8 Jan.
Hakusan Maru ..	10500	7 Jan.	21 Jan.
aruna Maru ..	10500	21 Jan.	7 Feb.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Patsuta Maru ..	22000	1 Jan.	7 Jan.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	20 Jan.	27 Jan.
Asama aMaru ..	22000	4 eb .	10 Feb

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
LLOYDS BANK BUILDING
270/272, Hornby Road, Fort.
Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279 and 22732.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Honolulu Maru	9th Dec.	21st Dec.
Hankow Maru ..	13th Dec.	25th Dec.
Shinai Maru ..	21st Dec.	30th Dec.
Sumatra Maru ..	25th Dec.	8th Jan.
Shinnoh Maru ..	3rd Jan.	13th Jan.
Hamburg Maru	8th Jan.	22nd Jan.
Havre Maru ..	23rd Jan.	8th Feb

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25475
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN".
Box No. 856.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN,

M. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
118-497, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22977.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on pay-payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows, Box No. .....Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—An experienced COMPOUNDER, salary according to qualifications. Apply Dr. SORAB J. POPAT, Press House, 299, Frere Road, Fort.
A R 3900

WANTED—A young and energetic M. A. as the HEAD-MASTER for the Kothari High School. B. T. or S. T. C. preferred. Apply sharp stating past experience, caste, second language and terms to the SECRETARY, Kothari High School, Board, Kadi (N. Gujrat).
A 2175

WANTED—For a well-known firm in British East Africa, Kenya, Colony, TWO INDIAN BACHELORS OF COMMERCE (Single preferred). Must be capable of speaking fluent English, Young, Energetic, Hardworking and able to please. Good prospects for suit able candidates. Apply stating Age, Previous experience (if any) Copies of testimonials, and salary expected in own handwriting for three to four years' agreement, together with a copy of photograph to Vouncher No. 504 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2149

WANTED SEVERAL ORGANISING Managers on a salary of Rs. 100 per month to distribute loans in Mofussil according to Loan Scheme of the Bank. More than Rs. 1,00,000 (One Lakh) have been invested during the last few months. Only the selected candidates shall get the full particulars. No personal interview will be allowed before selection. Application stating qualifications and age should be forwarded to the Calcutta office of the Bank. The MIDLAND BANK (INDIA) LTD., 6, Canning Street, Calcutta.
A

Books & Stamps.

HISTORIANS' HISTORY of world, 25 Vols. Rs. 195; Encyclopedia Britannica, 11th-12th ed.,: (up-to-date), thin paper, Rs. 375; Ensign Folding Reflex Camera, Ross f'4'5 lens, ¼ size, 3 slides, cost Rs. 725, for Rs. 380/-. Apply Box No. 506, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R3864

Educational

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London Diploma Course taught free by Post. June Examinations. Apply prospectus. Long standing. PAITHANKER 504, Sadashiv, Poona City.
M R 3861

Profession.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

Loans

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Rs. 1½ lacs on Estate—property in up-country worth 8 lacs. Brokers need not apply. Write to Box No. 519, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R 3902

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

ICE MACHINES, all sizes, profit Rs. 4,000 per month per ton. Order now for next hot season from BOMBAY AMMONIA CO., 94, Mint Road.
N R 3895

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates.—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE and LANDS appertaining thereto, known as Rewa House, on Warden Road, Mahalaxmi, Bombay. Please apply with definite offers to the STATE ENGINEER, Rewa, C.I.
2190

SALE OF RECORD.

SEALED TENDERS are called for and will be received by the Dy. Chief Accounts Officer, Traffic Accounts Branch, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Annexe Building, upto 3 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, for the purchase of old records which can be seen on application to the ACCOUNTS OFFICER, Traffic Book.
2195

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 4216 on the life of G. L. Narayana (Decd.) of the policy monies will be paid to his legal representatives unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.
Bombay, 15th December, 1930.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA and CO.,
Managers.
R 3903

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the business of the ELEPHANT GLAZED TILES, FACTORY, carried on at 144, Dharavi Road, Bombay, has been sold as a going concern together with the good-will, stock-in-trade, outstandings and other assets to a private Company called "The Elephant Glazed Tiles Factory, Limited", which has taken over the said business and will continue to carry on the same at 144, Dharavi Road, Bombay and which will be responsible for all the debts of the said business. The conversation will not affect the general conduct of the business which will be continued as heretofore.
2189

THE OKHA SALT WORKS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on 23rd December, 1930, at the Registered Office, Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, at 12 noon (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Accounts for the year ending 31st August, 1930.
2. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. Walchand Hirachand and Sheth Motilal Harilal Jagabhaiwala, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. R. Scherer as Director in place of Mr. E. Lieberherr resigned under Article 118, and of Mr. B. S. Lalkaka vice Sirdar Sir Rustom J. Vakil, Kt.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
KAPILRAM, LIMITED.
Agents.

Bombay, 15th December, 1930.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th December 1930 to 23rd December 1930 (both days inclusive).
2193

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE BROACH ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND DEV. CORP. LTD.

8TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, 17-B, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on 23rd December, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1930, to elect Directors in place of retiring ones, to appoint Auditors, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd December 1930 to 29th December 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CHUNILAL AND CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 15th December, 1930.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2310 OF 1930.

Messrs. P. N. MEHTA AND CO., a firm, ... Plaintiffs.
Versus
Messrs. JANOO HASAN, a firm. ..... Defendants.
To,
HAJI MAHOMMED, a partner in the defendant firm abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the above suit has been filed against the defendants as a Commercial Cause to recover Rs. 10,529-14-3 interest and costs and this summons is served on you as a partner in the said defendant firm.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. Vakil.
MULLA AND MULLA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

and

CHAMBER SUMMONS. A Chamber Summons for directions has been taken out by which all parties concerned are required to attend the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 9th day of January, 1931, at 11-15 a.m. on the hearing of an application on the part of the Plaintiffs for directions for filing of the Written Statements or points of defence by the defendants and for making the affidavits or lists of documents by the parties and giving inspection thereof and for fixing a date for the hearing of the suit and for further and other directions.

Dated the 31st day of October, 1930.

This Chamber Summons was taken out by,
Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
2181

HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.

O. O. C. J.
Short Cause.

Suit No. 3477 of 1930.

(1) ISHVARLAL PREMSHANKER JANI and (2) KUNDANGAVRI ISHVARLAL JANI ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1) HARILAL PURSHOTAMDAS BHANSALI, (2) HARJIVAN TARACHAND, (3) PASSOO alias PASVIR KARAMSEY and (4) The Official Assignee, Bombay. .... Defendants.

To,

Harilal Purshotamdas Bhansali, the 1st Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that on the 24th of November, 1930, the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit against the Defendants abovenamed praying that the 1st and 2nd Defendants personally and the 4th Defendant as the Official Assignee and Assignee of the 3rd Defendant may be decreed to pay to the Plaintiffs Rs. 751 and Rs 1,740 and interest and costs and interests on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment.

And that the Court has fixed the 21st day of January 1931 at 11-15 (S. T.) for hearing and final disposal and that on default of your appearing on that day this suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1930.

H. A. VAKIL.
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
2191

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF BOMBAY CENTRAL STATION ON THURSDAY, THE 18TH DECEMBER, 1930.

1. The public are informed that on the 18th of December, 1930, at the Opening Ceremony none but those who have been invited will be admitted.
2. Guests are requested to be in their seats at latest by 4-25 p.m. It will not be possible to admit any cars after that hour.
3. Owing to the large number of guests attending the function, it has been considered desirable to make some slight alterations in the arrangements as already notified, for their arrival. Cars will enter by the North-East Gate (opposite the Byculla Club Grounds) and will drive to the arrival platform where guests will alight. The only difference in the arrangements is that guests instead of alighting at the Entrance Porch will now alight at the arrival platform where more cars can be dealt with simultaneously.
4. On and after the 19th December, the station will be open to the general public.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.
Bombay, 15th December, 1930.
2124

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 45 BALES OF INDIAN-MADE CLOTH AND LOOSE PIECES OF DRILL AND TWILL.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2289 of 1930 (Jagjiwan Ujamsey vs. Nagardas Mohanlal), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at No. 18 Shop known as Kantilal Jayantilal's, at Vithalwady, Kalbadevi Road:—

10 bales each 100 pieces "Sushi" No. 18-1|2.
7 bales each 30 pieces "Black Drill" No. KJ 1616.
2 bales each 50 pieces "Black Drill" No. 1616.
9 bales each 40 pieces "Coloured Drill" No. K 241 J.
4 bales each 40 pieces "Coloured Drill" No. 241.
1 bale 40 pieces "Coloured Drill" No. 1202.
3 bales each 40 pieces "Black Drill" No. K 1616.
1 bale 58 pieces "Black Drill" No. 110.
1 bale 50 pieces "Coloured Drill" No. 241.
1 bale 80 pieces "Black Lanclak" No. 2336-1|2.
5 bales each 100 pieces "Cotton Dyeing" No. 900.
1 bale 100 pieces "Coloured Lanclak" No. K 3333 J.

The above will be on view 1 day before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE '& CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th December, 1930 at 2 P.M. in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Docks, the following goods:—

Chemicals; Iron; Microscope; Auto Parts; Photos; Machinery-parts; Cotton Poplins; 10-Packages, Hydrochloride, Nitric, Sulphuric, Sodium Peroxide; Phosphorous amorphus, and pentachloride; Acitric Acids; Medicine; Inks; woollen overcoating ,etc.

MENESSE & CO.

Amusements.

Royal Opera House,

RUNNING

Daily four Shows

Daily four Shows.

Gun Sundari

A picture that unfolds to the audience the abysmal depths of human wreckage and the glorious vistas of a redeemed soul.

Four shows at 5, 7, 9, 11.
Till Friday.

Amusements.

EXCELSIOR

THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p. m.
William Fox's Movietone Musical Romance

HAPPY DAYS

With
JANET GAYNOR
CHARLES FARREL

and a host of other stars. The touching Heart-Story of a little girl who dared to risk the love of the man she loved.

EMPIRE

THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p. m.
Three Shows in One. Patriotic. tragic, dramatic—

BLAZE O' GLORY

Featuring
EDDIE DOWLING
BETTY COMPSON

Against a background of stage and war: of dancing beauties and rugged soldiers is played this rousing drama of love, life and passion.

EMPRESS

TALKIES.

6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
AL JOLSON
In
"THE SINGING FOOL"

The Story of "SONNY BOY" That goes straight to the heart of every man and woman who ever lover a child.

PATHE CINEMA

6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE GREATEST SEA BATTLES EVER ENACTED ON THE SCREEN.

PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE

Rialto Talkies

DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Also

SONGS of the ROSES

All-Colour Singing Act.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

A SOUND SENSATION with
DOLORES DEL RIO
RALPH FORBES
KARL DANE.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 15.

B C Rate T T 1|5 23|32.
B C Rate D D 1|5 3|4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 to Dec.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1|5 23|32 January
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32 December.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 13|16.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1|5 15|16 December-January.
Banks Buying 3 mos. 1/5 29/32 Feb.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 278 1/2
Banks Buying T T 277 3/4
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 916
Banks Buying D D 922
Banks Buying 3 Months 940
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 138 1/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 136
HONGKONG—
Banks Seling D D 78 1|8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 100 3|4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 157
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1|2
CROSS RATE:—
New York London 4.85 5|8 13th instant.
Shanghai London 1|5 7|16 15th instant.
Japan London 2|0 9|16 13th instant.
London Paris 123.60 13th instant.
London Belgium 34.75 13th instant.
London Switzerland 25.03 13th instant.
London Italy 92.70 13th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4-5-1 1|2 12th instant; £4-5-1 1|2 13th instant.
Silver London Ready £15-1|16 12th instant; £15-5|16 13th instant.
Silver London Forward £15-1|16 12th instant; £32-3|4 13th instant.
Silver New York Ready £32-1|2 12th instant; £32-3|4 13th instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos. £2-11 32 per cent. 12th instant; £2-3|8 per cent. 13th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. £2-15 32 per cent. 12th instant; £2-1|2 per cent. 13th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p. c.
Bank of England Rate 3 p. c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 1|4 per cent.
3 Mos. 4-1|4 p.c. Mos. 4 p. c. 12 Mos. 4 p. c.
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 63-12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90-7.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-6
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74-6
4 1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95-6.
4 1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83-3
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-10
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 96/6.
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94-5.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-2.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/1.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/1
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-1.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 101-1.
6 1/2 per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/13
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72-10.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89-6
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101-12
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-12

FORWARD RATES.

7th Jan. 1931 Settlement.
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 63-10-6.
5 p.c. 1945-55 Rs. 101-0-0.
Tone of Market:—Weak, more sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

3 Months Discounts 2-3/8 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England rate 3 p.c.
Call Money 3-1/4 p.c.
One Month 3 1/2 p.c.
3 Months 4 p.c.
6 Months 4 p.c.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate:—6 p.c.

Tone of Silver:—Little China buying. Offering small.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

WEDNESDAY, December 17.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Sydenham College Day, Sir M. Visveshwaraya presiding 5-30 p.m.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Mr. J. S. Baldry will deliver a lecture on "The Life of the Bee and Bee keeping in India" illustrated with lantern slides to-day, (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

SHRI MANDVI PRAJAKIY MANDAL.

A meeting will be held in Barbhayya Mohalla to-day, (Tuesday), at 9 p.m. Under the auspices of the Mandvi Prajakiy Mandal. Speeches will be made on Babu Ganu's sacrifice for country's sake and for keeping the country alive. The meeting will be held "subject to the convenience of traffic."

NEW VICAR OF DABUL CHURCH.

To-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m., Revd. Fr. Bernard F. Mendonca. Vicar of St. Michael's Church, Mahim, who has now been appointed Vicar of the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, Burrow's Lane, will take charge of his new appointment. Revd. Fr. D. Remedios, Dean of Bombay, will conduct the installation ceremony, after which Fr. Mendonca will address the faithful present. Then there will be Te Deum and Benediction. At the termination of the service in the Church there will be an address of welcome to the new Vicar at the St. Sebastian Goan High School premises.

WOMEN'S MEETING AT VANITA VISHRAM.

To pay homage to the departed soul of the Martyr Baboo Genu, a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.), in the Vanita Vishram Hall, situate at Sandhurst Road. All women are cordially invited to attend.

TARUN BHARAT SEVA DAL.

Under the auspicious of the Tarun Bharat Seva Dal, a Public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. on Kamgar Maidan, Poibavdi, when Mrs. Perinben, Srimati Ratenben Mehta, and others will speak on Swadeshi and Prohibition.

LOKMANYA TILAK UTSAV MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the above mandal, a Public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Kallachawki Road, Chinchpookly (Gopal Hirjeewanichall's compound). "Rashtra Sevak Nanbhuva Deshpande and R. T. Masoorkar will speak and recite on the "Boycott of Foreign Cloths and Evils of drinking" Dr. A. P. Naik will preside.

A resolution, expressing regret at the sad death of Baboo Genu, will also be moved.

MR. GUPTE BECOMES PRESIDENT OF BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The Bandra Municipal Hall was filled to-day with a large gathering to watch the election of the new President Mr. G. M. Gupte. Mr. Leo Rodrigues, the retiring President in opening the meeting congratulated the newly elected members including Mrs. Almida, the 1st lady member of the Bandra Municipality. Thereafter he retired and Mrs. Almida took the chair for the election of the new President. Mr. Divetia proposed that the tenure of the new President should be one year instead of three pointing out the practice existing in Bombay and elsewhere. The proposition was carried.

Mr. Dhanukar then proposed Mr. P. N. Gupte to be elected President for the ensuing term. He referred to Mr. Gupte's work and capabilities in the past both in civic and legal matters. Mr. Bulsara seconded the proposition which was carried.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Macindoe" arrived at Suez in the morning of 13th inst.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of the 6th instant arrived at Port Said at 6-30 p.m. on the 6th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on December 12, and is due here on December 25 via Penang and Colombo.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Comorin" with the Mails from London of 4th instant arrived at Aden at 5 p.m. on the 14th idem and left there at 11-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 19th instant.

The S. S. "Comorin" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 10 a.m. the same day.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with Mails from London of 11th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 13th instant.

SHIVAJI ON THE SCREEN.

—:o:—

Heroic History At The Majestic.

"The Thunder of the Hills" is the title of a film of more than average interest now running at the Majestic. It depicts the heroic deeds of Young Shivaji, the deeds which, ultimately enabled him to lay the foundation of a powerful empire for Maharastra. The apparent historic character of the hero has been oft depicted not always with apparent success. The "Prabhat Film Co., has, very fortunately, treated the historic theme, skillfully and effectively. It has done so because the discriminate judgment of an informed director has been permitted the liberty of fruitful exercise. There are incidents, more than one of minor interest which relieve the strain and monotony inherent in the development of the main theme. But they are of set purpose and with determination subdued to the central idea and figure of the theme. Shivaji is played with the restraint and dignity natural to character. Efficient photography is now beginning to be more generally acquied by "Indian film producers." "The Thunder of Hills" indicate the general efficiency. What is particularly noticeable is the ingenous manner in which the camera is employed to pick up points and sections of landscape and architecture which not only enhance the beauty of the film but make it significantly suggestive and dramatic as well.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT BANDRA.

A successful entertainment was given last Saturday, at the spacious hall of the St. Aloysius School by the Choristers in aid of the Mount Carmel's Choir.

After some songs were rendered beautiful, a short drama entitled Mirian was enacted successfully.

Rev. Father Henry Remedios, of St. Andrew's, spoke on the merits of the Choristers and impressed the audience that there was enough metal in the Mt. Carmel's Parish and the Choir could be made a model one. He added that instead of wasting monies over cinema shows, this kind of entertainment was the really kind where the monies were properly spent, and he wished the Choristers would soon get out another show on a still larger scale.

STOP PRESS.

NO REFORMS UNLESS MUSLIM DEMANDS ARE GRANTED.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Moslem standpoint hitherto has not deviated in the slightest from the fourteen points and Moslem representatives are likely to press very strongly for them before the Minorities' Sub-Committee when it is appointed. This insistence on the part of Moslems might create a new situation. Some leading delegates think that it might seriously affect the question of executive 'visa vis' responsibility in the centre.

Moslems have made no secret of their fears that responsibility in the centre cannot be achieved without settling the Hindu-Moslem question. They opine that the grant of full responsibility in the centre would place the most important minority community of India in subordinate position to Hindu majority. They claim that if that happened no reforms however generously framed could be worked successfully.

SUB-COMMITTEES AT WORK.

Meantime the Sub-Committees appointed by the Conference have made rapid progress. Federal Structure Sub-Committee's report is already in the hands of delegates and the Provincial Constitution Sub-Committee which met this morning is expected to complete its report in the evening. The Provincial Constitution Sub-Committee has reached agreement on many important points relating to the structure of Provincial Governments such as partial reduction of over-riding powers of Governors, abolition of the power of confiscation, appointment of Chief Minister and ineligibility of member of any service for appointment as Minister.—Reuter.

"HABLUL MATIN" EDITOR DEAD.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

Nuwayyid-ul-Islam Syid Jala'uddin Al-Pirsaini, Editor and proprietor "Hablul Matin" Persian paper died this morning at Calcutta residence after a brief illness. The body has been temporarily deposited in the Royal Mausoleum at Garden Reach pending the removal with due honours to Persia.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Madrid.—Proclamation was read out in the main square to-day declaring martial law in the central regions of Spain.

Madrid, Saragossa and Barcelona are quiet. Revolting airmen have surrendered.—Reuter.

SANTA CRUZ KHADI SANGHA.

—:o:—

Swami Anand performed the opening ceremony of a weaving shed on Sunday in Sheth Bacharaj Jamnalal's wadi, and distributed prizes to winners in the Spinning competition.

At the outset Sjt. Chandulal Modi narrated how the Khadi Sangh was started, and a beginning made by opening Khadi Bhandar on the New Year day at the hands of Smt. Dahiben now in jail.

After distributing prizes, the Swami expressed great pleasure in opening the weaving shed. "Weaving plays an important part in the production of Khadi, and we have not been able to induce our weavers to take to weaving hand spun yarn, as the yarns are not uniform and of sufficient strength. It has therefore been necessary to open such weaving sheds and yet our yarns woven, and train our youths to learn weaving. Since its start in 1917, Khadi has always been on the increase, though to outward appearances, khadi movement seemed to have failed in cities by the decline in number of white caps. Compare the cloth produced in 1917 with the cloth now produced.—two shirts were exhibited in Lahore Congress Exhibition just to show the marvellous progress made by Khadi.

Khadi movement has not failed, but has increased in Geometrical progression by leaps and bounds. Since his release from jail, he was asked by many to arrange for weaving their yarn, which he found wherever he went. It is a very happy sign of the times that his first public function after his release was connected with opening of a weaving shed. We have not yet succeeded in inducing our weavers to take up weaving our hand spun yarns. When our youths will learn this art, they will find immense pleasure in weaving, as Saint Kabir did. Kabir was a weaver, we do not know whether he was a Hindu or a Mahomedan, but he made his Bhajans while weaving,—so much pleasure he took in weaving.

The Swami then opened the Weaving shed and visited the Khadi Bhandar. The public also visited both the places and the meeting then dispersed.

Aney Week In Yeotmal.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, Dec. 15.

The Aney week in Yeotmal being celebrated from the 10th with great enthusiasm and it has created a great stir in the town. Lectures from outside have been invited to deliver lectures on Swadeshi and Boycott of foreign cloth propaganda. Vigorous picketing on foreign cloth by Desh Sevikas and volunteers is carried on with a very good effect. A mass prayer wishing the speedy recovery to Pandit Motilalji and Shrijut Vithalbhai Patel was observed, all standing. Takli and charka competition was arranged on Saturday and nearly 200 boys and girls took part in the competition. In the general meeting a jail diet dinner was also arranged on Sunday and nearly 300 males and females partook the dinner without caste distinction. Mr. Dhawale sub-Editor "Maharashtra" and other released satyagrahis were given a welcome in a general meeting.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MARCH 1931

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.

Previous Closing Rate ...	9.83
To-day's Opening Rate ...	9.64
Difference	—19
To-day's Closing Rate ...	9.64
Difference	—19
Broach Expectation A./M. Rs.	168

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH 1931

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15.

Previous Closing Rate ...	5.27
To-day's Opening Rate ...	5.17
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing Rate ...	5.14
Difference	—.13

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Silver (Ready)	15 4 0
Difference	plus 1 Anna.
Silver (Forward)	15 4 0
Difference	plus. 1 Anna.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

Tone of the market:—India bought.

1st Settlement	44 9 9
2nd Settlement	44 3 0

APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION UNDER 17 (1) C. L. A.

—:o:—

High Court Issues Rule

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy on the Appellate side of the Bombay High Court admitted an appeal and issued a rule against the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to show cause why the conviction 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentence of two months simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 passed by him against Mrs. Gangabhai Dayabhai Patel should not be set aside.

The appellant was convicted under section 17 clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the allegation being that she was requesting people going to buy cloth at the shops on Charni Road to buy Swadeshi cloth only.

NO MOLESTATION OR OBSTRUCTION.

It was submitted on behalf of the appellant that there was no evidence of her having molested or attempted to molest a single customer nor was any merchant or customer examined to prove any molestation or obstruction. The picketing ordinance having ceased to operate since November persuading or imploring customers not to buy foreign cloth was admittedly neither an offence nor a civil wrong under any law.

PROSECUTION CONTENTION.

The prosecution contention was that persuading a customer not to buy foreign cloth being one of the operations of the "War Council" it amounted to assisting that assosiation.

It was further contended on her behalf that she had nothing to do with any association and that she had been sentenced under section 17 (1) for doing something on her own account which under the ordinancy law had a perfect right to do and which was admittedly lawful.

The lower Court had erred in holding her guilty and misconstrued the scope and object of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The appellant therefore prayed that the sentence passed by the lower Court may be set aside.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal and ordered the appellant to be released on a bail of Rs. 100.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. B. G. Thakore appeared on behalf of the appellant.

NO TIME FOR "LOCUS PENITENTIA"

—:o:—

Appeal Against Conviction Of Mr. W. P. Kabadi.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy on the appellate side of the Bombay High Court an appeal was filed by Mr. Ramrao P. Kabadi on behalf of his brother Mr. Waman Kabadi who was convicted and sentenced by the Third Presidency Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of being a member of the Bombay Presidency Youth League.

It was contended that the accused having been arrested on the morning of the same day in which the notification declaring the Association illegal was issued, there was no time for "locus penitentia" nor was any avert act by the accused proved after the said Youth League was declared illegal.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal.

Prof. Kosambi's Case To Be Reviewed

—:o:—

HIGH COURT CALLS FOR PAPERS.

The Bombay High Court has called for the papers in the case in which Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi and 50 others were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the Acting First Class City Magistrate of Bandra for review.

It will be recalled that the Vile Parle Satyagraha Camp was declared illegal on October 11 last and raided by the police on the morning of the same day Prof. Kosambi and 55 others were arrested and placed before the Acting First Class Presidency Magistrate of Bandra. The Magistrate convicted Mr. Kosambi and two others under section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment, while the rest were convicted of being of an unlawful association Mr. Kosambi was sentenced to 18 months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200. The rest were also sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The case will be reviewed in the light of the recent High Court ruling laying down certain principles in cases under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and which resulted in the acquittal of Mr. Nagindas Master.

SUBURBAN SATYAGRAHIS ACQUITTED.

Left to right (Seated) Sjt. V. G. Badkar (Bandra) Sjt. V. V. Naik, (Secretary, Suburban Congress Committee) Sjt. S. S. Naik (President Suburban Congress Committee.)

Standing:—Sjt. Hari Rao, Sjt. S. G. Joshi and Sjt. G. K. Chemburkar (members of the Suburban Congress Committee.)

PICKETING OF FOREIGN CLOTH CONTINUES

—:o:—

Aged Volunteer Assaulted And Removed To Hospital.

SIX PICKETERS ARRESTED IN FORT

One more deplorable incident occurred on Monday morning in connection with foreign cloth picketing when an aged Bengali picketer was severely assaulted by three Parsis at New Charni Road who was removed to Sir Harkisandas Hospital in an unconscious state and is lying there in a serious condition.

It appears that Babu Haris-chandra Bengali, a 56-year old "jeweller" who has been picketing foreign cloth shops on New Charni Road for the last few days was picketing the shop of Messers. Ferozeshah Byramji Bhathena on Monday morning. At about 11 a.m. an employee of the firm was removing a packet of foreign cloth from that shop to another shop in the same locality. Babu Haris-chandra approached him and requestsd him not to remove the packet. Upon this the employee is alleged to have assaulted the picketer. He is reported to have caught hold of the Old picketer by his neck and pushed him to the wall. The incident attracted a crowd on the spot, but before the spectators could reach to the rescue of the picket, two more Parsis went to the help of the first assailant, and the three together mobbed the aged picket. When the police arrived on the scene they found Babu Haris-chandra who was strangled in an unconscious state and removed him to Sir Harkisandas Hospital where he has been detained for treatment.

The incident attracted large crowds on the spot who made demonstrations before the shops which were subsequently closed. Only a couple of shops remained open in the locality but some Sevikas appeared on the scene, and began to picket those shops.

PICKETING IN FORT.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops was intensified on Monday morning in the Fort area when half a dozen prominent Indian shops dealing in foreign cloth were picketed. The police appeared on the scene at about 11-30 a.m. and arrested six volunteers. The arrested volunteers were removed to the Esplanade Police lock-up.

PICKETTING IN MARKETS.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops in the Mangaldas and the Mulji Jetha markets was resumed by the Sevikas on Monday morning.

MANY FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETERS ARRESTED

The following volunteers were arrested, for picketing foreign cloth shops in the Fort area:—

Sjts. Babu Ishverram, Mut pa Tukre, and Ramsingh Mansingh —These three volunteers were arrested at the shop of Davar H. Kazi & Co., who also beat volunteer Ramsingh very severely.

Bhikhaji Ramchandra.—At Karanjia & Co.

Atmaramaingh Sobhagsingh.—At Bhesania & Co.

Sankappa Badhappa.—At Madhavdas Raghunathdas & Co.

Raghavendrarao Madhavrao.—At Ahmed E. Essa Alli.

Mr. G. N. Ashtekar was arrested to-day, at about 2 p.m. while picketing at the foreign yarn shops at Pydhonie. He was a volunteer of Sree Shiromani Ramgariah Akali Dal.

Messrs. Raysingh Hirji, and Ganpat Kondiba, who were arrested on the 12th night, at Mandvi, for beating 'thalis' to announce a hartal on the 13th, were placed this morning before a Bench of Honorary Magistrates, who sentenced them to 7 days' S.I. each, on a charge of obstructing traffic.

SERGEANTS BEATS VOLUNTEERS

Two further arrests were made at the shop of Davar, H. Kazi & Co. in the evening at about 7-15 p.m. One of them was a volunteer by name Makansingh. The volunteer was first beaten by a person in the shop, and then beaten by the Sergeant who then arrested him and catching him by his neck, threw him in a taxi along with the other man. In the taxi both of them were severely beaten by two sergeants.

FOREIGN PICKETER ARRESTED.

Yesterday afternoon the Captain of the Ramgurhia Akali Dal was arrested when he stopped a lorry full of foreign cloth at Tamba Kanta. The name of the volunteer is G. N. Staker.

Sis....

Mother's right hand in the home, father's confidant, friendly adviser to the boys, devoted nurse to granny and grand-dad ... And — perhaps because she has been doing too much — perhaps because she is at a trying time — there are days when her back aches, days when she feels exhausted and out of sorts. But, thank goodness, there's always

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in the house. One dose immediately banishes all pain, and restores vigour, well-being and cheerfulness. That is why folks call CAFIASPIRIN a "friend of the family".

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Classes are being formed for Indian ladies.
Those interested in Hand-Loom weaving are invited to examine textiles, rugs, curtains, shawls, etc., (not for sale)—work of lady experts.
This exhibition will be open for one week from 11th to 18th December from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
NO FEE CHARGED
"Best View" (Ground floor), Raghoji Road, Gowalia Tank.

REQUIRED ABOUT 4000 5000 SQUARE YARDS
OPEN LAND
ON MAZAGAON, SEWRI, BYCULLA OR PAREL SIDE O'I LONG LEASE OR ON SALE.
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Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed
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That Acts At Once
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The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher
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Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2 — 1000 p. a. End Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
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RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1930.

THE WAY OUT

—:o:—

We published yesterday a long interview with Mr. J. A. Wadia on the present financial situation in the country and the effects of the boycott movement, and of Government's recent currency policy, questions on which Mr. Wadia can speak with authority. He is a veteran currency expert and also a veteran industrial magnate and, as the interview itself shows, quotes figures and authorities with nearly the same ease with which he may discuss the day's weather. Reviewing the present trade situation in Bombay after return home from a long sojourn abroad what struck him most was the remarkable progress of the boycott movement. He does not like the word "boycott" and would prefer the term "intensive Swadeshi". But he is convinced that the movement has been a boon to Bombay and the country in general. He says: "But for this intensive Swadeshism the mill industry in general and the Bombay mill industry in particular would have been completely ruined, since the high exchange from 1924 has inflicted heavy losses and stimulated imports of foreign goods to the extent of 20 per cent. if not more." He agrees that as a result of the forced up exchange Bombay mills have lost about 11 crores since 1924, which is nearly half their capital.

While admitting that the boycott movement has for the time being saved the cotton industry Mr. Wadia states at the same time that the financial condition of the country in general is at present anything but satisfactory, and he attributes this position mainly to Government's currency policy. He says: "Even now Bombay is in pecuniary difficulties since the public and the banks are very chary of lending money..... The entire economic condition of the country is in a bad way and I attribute that to the mismanagement of our currency and exchange for the last 40 years." That the financial position is extremely unsatisfactory may be fairly gauged from the recent telegram, quoted by Mr. Wadia, from New York saying that "Mr. Darling, the well-known British Banker, expressed the opinion that unless the present situation was remedied, the repudiation of National Debts and an industrial revolution might ensue." That the situation is somewhat alarming is acknowledged by all; and even the Financial Department of the Government of India, says Mr. Wadia, "has already become funky; so an expert from Geneva is to be imported to take them out of the muddle."

The muddle is there for all to see and pass through. But what is the sure way out? The Pundits of Economies have suggested a number of make-shifts. Some suggest going back to the 16d. ratio. Mr. Wadia, while admitting the ruinous effects of the high ratio, will not be content with the mere restoration of the lower one. Mr. Wadia still insists, as he has done for a generation past, on the reopening of the Indian Mints to the currency of silver. But even this measure, assuming its correctness, cannot solve the financial problem, even if coupled with some changes in the tariff to favour for once Indian interests. For a complete solution of our financial ills it is essential that the people of the country whose interests are at stake should have the power to change the ratio or alter the tariff. In short they should have complete control over their own finances. This is essentially a political question, especially the means to acquire that control. Some industrialists may not like political questions or even words like "boycott", but all industrialists, like all other classes of Indians, need political agitation to be masters of their own national resources. The special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" realised the truth of this view when he stated in that journal that the Round Table Conference would be wrecked "unless the British Parliament succeeds in making it as clear as day that it is prepared to transfer all responsibility for and all control of Indian financial and commercial policy to an Indian authority responsible to an Indian legislature." This statement is eminently sound so far as it goes. We would add, however, that financial autonomy is but a part of the Swaraj that India is determined to win.

IMPERIAL ECONOMICS.

—:o:—

While the selected Delegates to the Round Table Conference on India are being continually fed upon hopes of gaining "substance of Independence", and being masters in their own house by being asked to forget all about "Dominion Status" and to accept a "Dominion of All-India," a fresh light is thrown upon the real British attitude by the recent resolution of the Indian section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which was forwarded to the British Delegates. The resolution declares "the supreme necessity of guarding the mutual trade between Great Britain and India against injury or suppression by penal tariffs and fiscal enactments." The resolution is indicative of the attitude which that body has been taking up with regard to Indian Cotton Industry for the last half a century and more. The statement, which Mr. Herbert Lee, the President of the Chamber, has made to explain the motives of the resolution, throws a still more lurid light on the hypocrisy of the British trustees and their solicitude for the "welfare of the Indian masses." The upshot of these statements is that the commercial supremacy of Great Britain, based upon the industrial backwardness of dependencies like India, must be maintained at any cost. The recognition of India's political autonomy must be accompanied by safeguards against fiscal and tariff autonomy. (But did not some one say that India already enjoys fiscal autonomy!) This selfish advocacy of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce is sought to be justified on the hollow plea that "their admitted self-interest ..... is not contrary to the interests of the masses in India." According to Mr. Lee, "undertakings" by India for the benefit of Lancashire are compatible with "technical fiscal autonomy"!

From the point of view of Lancashire, the interests of the masses in India lie in allowing unrestricted opportunity to the sale of British textiles in India and in the consequent ruin of Indian mill and handloom industry. The only way to keep the factories of Great Britain working continuously lies, according to British statesmanship, in keeping under subjection the weaker parts of the Empire. This shraldom India has for a long time patiently suffered but she now determined to assume the fullest control over her economic policy—like any other Dominion. Just as the Dominions put their own interests foremost so will India think of giving preferences only after her own needs are fully considered. After the disastrous effects of the Boycott movement on the British Trade, it should be clear to Britishers that, until India's legitimate demands are satisfied she will not be in a mood to trade with England. It is indeed a pity that the British merchants still hope to carry on normal trade by trying to keep India in bondage. The lesson of the Boycott must convince them that, whatever may be the manoeuverings of the British Commercial organisations in regard to the fiscal arrangements, India is determined to have fiscal freedom and to use it primarily for her own economic needs. In matters Indian the best judges of the welfare of India are not the members of the British Chambers of Commerce, but Indians themselves.

MUNICIPAL EDUCATION.

—:o:—

The Bombay Municipality holds in trust the future of the city and the citizens. The future of the city and the future of its citizens depends, almost entirely, on the character and quality of its educational activities. And, it will not be, as it should not be, the budget, its chronic "stringency' or administrative routine and efficiency, that will either define or decide its character. It will be its policy that will decide the quality and define the character of municipal education.

The moment for the straight and unavoidable and inevitable question has arrived. Has the Bombay Municipality, or, to be more specific, the Schools Committee of the Corporation framed or evolved an educational policy in conformity with the manifold educational requirements and necessities peculiar to the city? Have they made any systematic attempt to examine, or "survey" these civic, educational, neccessities? These questions will not be answred by administrative or similar reports which collect with incredible indiscrimination and servility the theories, fads and fantasies of the Department of Public Instruction and its elongated roll of helplessly busy "Inspectors."

Let us now frame the question more clearly. Have the Schools Committee framed or evolved an educational policy independently of the Department of Public Instruction? Let there be no mistake. We are not discussing the use of text-books in the Municipal School. Nor are we thinking of the sections of Municipal curricula that are, on the surface and only, different from the approved text-books and curricula of the D. P. I. We are now calling for a clear-cut comprehensive educational policy, a policy definitely based and evolved out of the educational necessities peculiar to the industrial city.

If these necessities are examined dispassionately and fully understood, it would be soon obvious that the predominant factor which will both define and decide the character of municipal education must be unmistakably vocational. The pamphlet on handcrafts, recently published as a "souvenir" under the guidance of the Schools Committee, deserves therefore the serious consideration it has, unfortunately not hitherto received. The pamphlet reveals, at once, its dependence on the imported educational theories and doctrinaire methods of the Department of Public Instruction. They have made of education a costly mockery. The Schools Committee must now be emancipated from them. The instructions regarding "handicrafts" in the Schools Committee pamphlet reveal in their number, variety, shape and design, alien inspiration. They are thus deprived of both their vocational as well as their artistic character. May we suggest that the Bombay Municipality must now frame, in the first place, an educational policy and that policy must be based on the industrial and vocational requirements peculiar to the city? Finally in its survey of the requirements it must not omit to examine the educational possibilities of the Municipal Museum at Victoria Gardens.

NOT PLAYING THE GAME.

—:o:—

Speaking at a Society of Friends meeting Professor Horace G. Alexander attempted a justification of the attitude both of Mahatma Gandhi and of Lord Irwin who "had a real love for India and was not content to be an official". As was only to be expected of a man with a sense of justice, Professor Alexander freely admits that Gandhiji launched his movement for compelling reasons. But in his desire to be very fair to Lord Irwin, he has been unfair to the Viceroy's critics. "The Viceroy" he says, "had had to face a direct challenge to the authority of government. He felt it his duty to this country and to India to uphold that authority as at present constituted". No one has denied his Excellency's right to "uphold that authority". But he is trying to do so in a manner which defeats its own purpose.

Admitting that Civil Disobedience is "avowedly a rebellion against the Government," the Viceroy has completely ignored the basic significance of the movement that makes it sharply distinguishable from any rebellion in history. It is an honourable opposition led by a "a saint and lover of men" and based on non-violence—Professor Alexander himself acknowledges all this. Official methods therefore should not have been the ordinary methods of fighting "rebellion". Yet we have had extra-legal laws and resort to force. There are rules of the game. "Terrorism", said Mr. Brailsford, "was out of them. And terrorism is practised." The Viceroy is not unaware of the activities of his subordinates in all parts of India. But the country has yet to hear the echoes of his voice ordering the police and the bureaucracy to play the game on pain of punishment. His Excellency "was not content to act as an official". How, is it, then, that his "real love for India," could not stop him from lending his names to a despatch that is an outrage on the aspirations of this country? We are prepared to concede that, in sentiments, Lord Irwin is all that the most fastidious can desire. But by acting as he does and by refusing to act, as he should, his Excellency has not proved himself better than the ordinary bureaucrat.

AN ANALOGY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle".

Sir,—The self-sacrifice of Babu Genu on Friday reminds me of the following lines written on the occasion of the tagic death of the Suffragette Miss Davison at the Derby Races.

"When a deed is done for freedom,
From the broad earth's aching breast,
Runs a thrill of joy prophetic,
Ranging on from East to West."
"And the slave wher'er he cowers,
Feels the soul within him climb
To the awful verge of manhood
As the energy sublime
Of a Century bursts full-blossomed
On the thorny stem of Time".

—Yours, etc.,

N. N. S.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

FUNCTIONS AND THE NATURE OF PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE.

(By Prof T. K. Shahani.)

V*

How then can the Provinces be rendered financially independent, kept clear of mixed arrangements and at the same time, "adequately provided?" Here, again, we must first understand the "nature" of Provincial expenditure. If we are forging to the front for peace and popular welfare, very much leeway has to be made under what is commonly known as the "Nation-building" functions of the Modern State.

DIVISION OF FUNCTIONS.

By common acceptance, all these nation-building functions e.g. Education, Public Health, Sanitation, Housing and Welfare Work concerning the labour classes are, in a Federal arrangement, best performed by an administratively handy unit like the Provincial or State Government. It is true, that in the demarcation of the spheres of Governmental activities in Federal Countries there are no absolutely hard and fast lines prescribing finality.

The division effected today may be altered a generation hence in the light of prescribing finality. The division practice and traditions of this kind of Government, whereas the Central or Federal Government is intimately concerned with the Safety and Unity of the Country enforced by one Foreign and International Policy and Uniformity in Trade and all its concommitants—the Tariff, the Transport, the Currency, the Banking and Trade Stamps, the Provincial Governments i.e., the constituent parts are understood to be the best custodians of the vastly comprehensive sphere called the Welfare Function including Justice and Police Protection.

SENSE OF EMULATION.

A healthy sense of emulation is thereby, roused among Provinces and experiments are watched with considerable interest. To give the best of amenities of life and a fair share of opportunity for a start in life to the humblest and meanest of the body Politic becomes, in the present conditions, almost the first duty of the State. The progressive nature of the Modern State imposes no limit on expenditure under this heading (Welfare Work), except perhaps, the capacity of the Tax-payer to bear public burdens; which capacity will, of course, improve with every effort made to ameliorate his lot in life. It is also arguable that the expenditure under Police and internal protection may take a downward bend, when the vast mass of people have been better educated and better equipped with wherewithals of life. But, on the whole, "elasticity" in the expenditure has to be premissed for the Provincial sphere of Government; and this ever-expansive nature of expenditure can, again, be adequately provided for only by wholly allotting to the Province an essentially elastic head of Revenue like the Income-Tax, which should prove the panacea for all Provincial Financial ills.

LAND REVENUE

While for the Central Government there is, in addition to the entire orbit of Customs and Excise, a fairly expensive field of Commercial undertakings like the Railways and Monopolistic Revenue yielding services like the Post, Telegraph, Currency and Trade Stamps, the Province finds in Forests and Irrigation Works a corresponding item of Revenue accruable out of Provincial Governmental undertakings. But this, in any case, will form the least part of Governmental recources and the yield of Revenue therefrom is, obviously, of inelastic nature. Judicial Stamps will be another fairly recognisable item of Revenue in the Provincial Budget, but by no means either bulking largely or capable of elasticity, unless the principle of progression is more liberally employed both in the matter of heavy civil suits and rich inheritances (Probate fees). The hoary Land-Revenue—the same that was in the days of Ashoka or Akbar—is there, Indeed, but worsened a good deal by all the iniquities connected both with Permanent Land-Revenue custom and the imposition of a uniform rate of so many rupees per acre of land, regardless of the nature of the holding, whether it be two acres or two lacs of acres.

TRAGIC HISTORY.

This question of Land Revenue in India makes, indeed, a sad reading in the Financial History of the Country throwing only one moral viz., how the foreign and absolute Government that has not preferred to look for its durability in the affections of the vast mass has had to find bulwarks in landed aristocracy at a tremendous cost to the Public Exchequer, and, therefore, Public Welfare. To beggar the Public Exchequer in order to win the dubious attachment of the Land-Lord—who would otherwise give trouble, only too clearly proves Sir Richard Temple's well-known aphorism "Tyranny is a poor provider". It has been in the nature of all autocracies to work in matters of taxation on the lines of least resistance. The rich, the better organised and the most vocal part has always been the most-favoured, the privileged order enjoying invidious exemptions. The mitigation of deeply rooted injustices of this sort has, almost invariably, been achieved by cataclysmic upheavals. Not seldom have autocracies been found to range themselves on the side of the privileged orders with the results too well-known in History. The British Government in India like the British Government in Egypt consistently acted in accordance with Lord Cromer's policy of associating the acceptance of despotism with light burden in Taxation, particularly in the case of upper-classes, that would otherwise look closely into things.

INQUITOUS TAXATION.

Improvements or innovations, though based on fundamental principles of justice and equity and demanded in the very interest of the preservation of the State, were kept at arms' length as smacking of "Theory"—the Englishman's abomination. This perpetuation of iniquitous distribution of public burden on land resulting in acute misery of the really untaxable petty farming on the one hand, and on the other hand, in the riotious luxury of the exceedingly lightly taxed large landlordism—is, again, defended as a social and historical fact which must not be disturbed! The Indian Taxation Committee majority report makes an unblushing confession of it, obviously influenced by the landlord imprint on the report to which, however, both Sardar Sir Jogendra Sing and Dr. Paranjpaye would not be a party. The Viceroy of India is of course, not supposed to represent the policy of the British cabinet of the day; otherwise, it would be hard to reconcile the Labour Government's attitude of fair play in taxation with his tender regard for the Indian Landlord's claim of vested rights of exemptions from just and legitimate public imposts.

TAXATION OF AGRICULTURAL INCOME—OUR SALVATION.

The present writer has, in preparation, a separate memorandum on this subject showing how much of practically untaxed reservoir in the shape of income from agricultural land awaits to be tapped by the Provincial Exchequer. One simple illustration will suffice. Behar has nearly one lac and twenty thousands estates or holdings out of which only about thirteen thousands come under periodical revisional assessment and as many as one lac and seven thousand estates stand, for ever, exempted from any burden except that fixed one hundred and fifty years ago, under the permanent Revenue system. (p. 75 Behar and Orissa Adm. Report 1927-28. The Govenment of Behar in their memorandum to the Indian Statutory Commission estimate their loss under this head as something like two crores and 27 lacs of rupees anuually. vide p. 394 and Annexure). Bengal and Madras with similar arrangements of permanent settlement have their own tale of inequity in Taxation to reveal. The exceedingly modest calculation of the Bengal Provincial Reform Committee appointed to cooperate with the Simon Commission is the addition of some eighty or ninety lacs of rupees to the Provincial Exchequer if the lands that are to-day under permanent settlement are brought under the periodical Revisional Settlement. (vide p. 23 of the Report of the Bengal Provincial Committee, 1928-29). This statement of course, invites a very careful scrutiny.

(To be continued.)

*Previous articles appeared on November 8, December 3, 7, and 9.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Tribute To Merchants.

Analysing the dangers threatening the Round Table Conference, the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" seeks to discover the "main driving power behind the ruinous unsettling agitation in India" not in 'Gandhism' but in "the money power of Indian financiers, merchants and industrialists, maddened by the suspicion that British control over Indian finance has been, is, and always will be exercised to favour British as against Indian interests". This picture is not exactly true as regards the main driving power. But the discontent of the commercial community is a fact. And "suspicion" is merely a poor Lancashire substitute for conviction based on obvious and undeniable grounds. We, however, note that the correspondent tries to make out a case for a halting kind of fiscal autonomy. This may be an advance on the despatch of Lord Irwin and his Government.

Belated And Worthless.

But it cannot 'madden' India with joyous gratitude. India wants "absolute transfer of control"—and that too immediately—in other departments also. "Indian National feeling" on which the correspondent himself bases the success of 'a strong stable Government,' cannot be satisfied without complete freedom as demanded by Mahatma Gandhi in his terms to the Peace Emissaries. The terms were rejected and the Round Table Conference was packed by elements hostile to "Indian National feeling." The fate of the Conference was thus sealed before it was held. And it is, at best, a thankless intellectual task to define new dangers and try to solve them by worthless means.

Why Import Cotton.

The question has arisen at several places whether the fine cloth made of imported foreign cotton should be exempted from the ban on foreign cloth. Marginal cases may appear anomalous but we think it best to avoid foreign cotton for more reasons than one. In the first place it should be a matter of sacred principle that what is allowed as Swadeshi should be so in the fullest sense of the term. Secondly, while all the necessary cotton is available in India and at a time when its price is abnormally low, it is objectionable to encourage the import of foreign cotton. Finally the very fine cloth made in India from foreign cotton is not easily distinguished from imported cloth, and the common use of the one encourages the clandestine use of the other. We would, therefore, advise all lovers of Swadeshi to avoid as far as possible very fine cloth. It is superfluous to add, Khaddar is the best from every point of view. Being distinguishable as Swadeshi at sight, it carries on a silent Swadeshi propaganda wherever it is used or displayed.

"Famous Parsis".

The above is the title of a book recently published by Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. In about 500 pages the book contains brief life sketches of fourteen eminent Parsis, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Framji Cowasji Banaji, Naoroji Ferdoonji, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Sorabji Shapurji Bengalli, Dadabhoy Naoroji, K. R. Kama, J. N. Tata, D. E. Wacha, P. M. Mehta, B. M. Malbari J. J. Modi and M. M. Bhownagree. The book is a fitting companion volume to the same Publishers' "Eminent Mussalmans" and "Indian Christians". Like those publications, too, this book contains well selected extracts from the writings and speeches of the celebrities described. The Parsis have been pioneers of progress in several directions and this book does justice to their pioneering zeal and also to their wonderful versatility. As the Publishers' introductory note points out, the Parsis have risen to the top in every sphere of public life. There are few more illustrious names in the roll of Indian patriots than those of Dadabhoy Naoroji and P. M. Mehta, few more distinguished captains of industry than the Tatas and the Petits, few greater philanthropists than the Jeejeebhoys and Wadias and few more ardent social reformers than Malabari and Bengalli. The life-sketches are all inspiring and one cannot help wishing they were longer.

WILL BOMBAY LOSE FORWARD BUSINESS?

—:o:—

Odds In Favour Of Liverpool Contract.

INDIAN COTTON CULTIVATOR GETS PRACTICALLY NOTHING.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT).

The monthly report of Messrs. Rodocanachi & Co. dated Bombay 12th instant, brings out a number of interesting points. In their report it is definitely proved that at the present level of cotton prices which are below cost of production, Indian Cotton grower gets practically nothing. The views given regarding futures business in Indian Cotton on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are interesting. We may say that very little hedging is done by bonafide cotton growers, as no facilities are allowed for them in our Bombay market. The report reads as under:—

THE AMERICAN MARKET.

The spurt of trade buying which came in evidence in October instilled some confidence in the market, and the feeling gained ground that we had seen the lowest prices of the Season and that the World's Cotton Trade had got out of the slump. This feeling of optimism was, however, a short lived one, for Trade withdrew its support and under pressure of speculative and hedge selling and reports of an economic crisis in the South prices again receded and new low records were registered. At the time of writing the market is weak and the only steadying factor we can see at present is the accumulation of a large short interest which, in the event of a revival, should assert itself as a definite bullish influence.

BUREAU REPORT.

The Bureau of Statistics issued on 8th instant their fourth estimate of the Season computing the Crop at 14,243,000 Bales with an estimated yield of 150.8 lbs. and ginnings up to November 30th 12 835,000 Bales. The estimate of the Crop was below average expectations but the market acted in a converse way, as there were apparently large selling orders held over till the publication of the Bureau figures.

INDIAN PRICES BELOW COST.

The Indian Market was weak and followed the full extent of the American decline. Present prices are undoubtedly well below the cost of production and, theoretically, an adjustment to a more economical level should occur sooner or later especially in view of the comparative soundness of the Statistical Position. Unfortunately, the hedge market to which the grower or middleman look in the ordinary way for temporary accommodation has become very shallow on account of the lack of confident and the chronic disorganisation occasioned by frequent and unexpected "hartals" with the result that the weight of arrivals brings far more pressure to bear than would have been the case had trading conditions been normal.

UNFORTUNATE COTTON GROWER.

The situation is the more unfortunate as the cultivator whose prospects were none too bright a few months ago has now to reconcile himself to the necessity of getting practically nothing for his Corps, and this reacts upon Trade generally as the spending power of the people is being reduced to a vanishing point.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

In connection with the foregoing we reproduce from our report of July 10th the figures of cost of production adjusted to the present level of prices which illustrate only too vividly the sorry plight in which the Cultivator finds himself at present.

BASIS OF CALCULATION.

	Berar.
Yield per acre basis average of last 10 years in lbs.	86.6
Estimated average quality of the Crop	Fine
Quotations of December-January Contr.	146
	Punjab.
Yield per acre basis average of last 10 years in lbs.	111.9
Estimated average quality of the Crop	Fully good to Fine.
Quotations of December-January Contr:	122
	Berar.
One bale worth	Rs. 73
Less	
Uncountry handling charges	Rs. 4
Ginning	„ 6
Pressing	„ 6
Interest at 6 per cent p.a.	„ 2
Rv. Freight to Bombay	„ 10
Town duty	„ 1
Handling charges in Bombay	„ 2 Rs. 31
	Rs. 42
Add	
Preceeds of Cottonseed	„ 7
	„ 49
Gross income to the ryots per acre	„ 10
	Punjab.
One bale worth.	Rs. 61 plus Rs. 2 quality margin quality Rs. 63
Less	
Upcountry handling charges	Rs. 4
Ginning	„ 6
Pressing	„ 6
Interest at 6 per cent p.a.	2
Rv. Freight to Bombay	„ 14
Town duty	„ 1
Handling charges in Bombay	„ 2 Rs. 35
	Rs. 28
Add	
Preceeds of Cottonseed	„ 6
	34
Gross income to the ryots per acre	10

We had added then:

"From the foregoing the sad fact emerges that a family of cultivators owning an acre or two and working on the land from daybreak to sunset will receive for their labours but a mere pittance amounting to a gross income of between Rs. 2 and Rs. 3/- per month according to whether they own one or two acres (N. B. the figures of this hypothetical income have been adjusted to present values) for the six months during which the growing of the Kharif crop takes place. Out of this, taking the extreme view that food will be produced on the land and will therefore cost him nothing and that he will employ no outsdie labour, the ryot will have to defray land and water taxes depreciation on and repairs of labours and, transport implements and such other domestic expenses as even the most fruggally inclined household must necessarily incur. No wonder that a grave note of warning was sounded recently by responsible persons on the catastrophic influence which present prices are likely to have on the economic fabric of the Country when it is considered that the backbone of namely the Cultivator is being fast reduced to a state of abject penury," and our remarks have now assumed additional force in the light of the present slump.

IMPERIAL BANK TO ADVANCE 5 P. C. MORE ONLY.

At the present moment Government are seriously engaged in devising means whereby some relief might be afforded to the ryot, and the only positive measure of assistance which has emerged so far is the decision of the Imperial Bank of India to give loans against cotton in upcountry Centres on a reduced margin of 25 per cent instead of the usual 30 per cent and also to afford other facilities, "consistent with sound banking principles".

WHAT ABOUT RAILWAY BOARD?

The Railway Board are also engaged in an investigation in the incidents of Railway Freights on the prices of cotton but relief from that quarter is problematical and in any case can be but small.

It appears to us that Government are helpless in the matter and that the ryot can expect relief only from an economical readjustment of prices or from a return to normal trading conditions.

BOMBAY'S COMPETITOR IN COTTON BUSINESS.

The New Liverpool Contract.—An official statement issued during the month sets out the mechanism of the new Liverpool East India Contract and fixes the date of its inauguration as February 2nd 1931.

It is prescribed that the following styles and minima qualities will be tenderable against the above contract.

Mgd. Fully good Punjab/American.
Saw ginned Fine Punjab/American.
Mgd. Fully good fair Cambodia.
Mgd. Fine Surti.
Mgd. Strict good fair Tinnivelly
Mgd. Fine Broach.
Mgd. Fine Central Provinces.

The decision of the Liverpool Association has caused widespread comment, and fears are entertained in certain quarters lest that Contract takes away a substantial amount of trade from Bombay.

Had times been normal, we would have unhesitatingly expressed the opinion that the Liverpool East India Contract was foredoomed to failure. Indeed, given normal conditions, we should think there would be little in that contract to commend itself to the Trade or to the jobber. With the exception of P/American and C. P. the styles tenderable are not used extensively by Lancashire Mills. Liverpool is not a spot market for Indian Cotton, and the Liverpool Jobber is not attuned to a contract entailing delivery of a variety of styles he knows little about. On the other hand, it would be difficult to get the Trade out of the groove and persuade it to divert its hedges from a smoothly running market to a new and likely narrow contract entailing besides delivery of certain styles in a market which consumes them but sparingly.

ODDS ARE IN FAVOUR.

But under present circumstances we must admit that the odds are in favour of the Liverpool Contract establishing itself. There can be no doubt but that the disorganisation of the Bombay market has made the absence of a proper hedging medium badly felt, the alternative of the American Contract being an unsatisfactory one entailing as it does a material risk in parity margine.

It is likely, therefore, that by sheer force of circumstances the new contract may receive far more support than it could hope to do under ordinary conditions, that the Liverpool jobber may be encouraged to educate himself in it and that in the course of time that Contract may become a regular trading medium.

ADVANTAGE TO EUROPE.

If this should happen, Bombay will feel the competition of the new Contract badly. For an Indian Contract functioning properly in Liverpool will, apart from the speculative element, attract independent supplies of Indian Cotton to Liverpool ,until that Port becomes an important spot market. It will furthermore take away from Bombay a lot of the trade connected with sales to Lancashire and to the Continent as, on account of the geographical difference in time between the two Continents, it would function a long time after the Indian market had closed, and would be used to the full extent by Home Branches of Houses as it would confer on them the cardinal facility of affording a market at their door to operate in simultaneously against business transacted on their side.

CROP NEWS.

THE CROPS have commenced to move freely and arrivals are as follows:—

FREE
Bengals,
Central Provinces,
Berar,
Jalna/Aurangabad.
MODERATE
Central India.
JUST BEGINNING.
Indore/Ujjain,
Nanded/Latur.

Details of the qualities are as follows:—

CENTRAL PROVINCES:—Quality above normal.

BERAR:—Somewhat mixed; but a large proportion of nice bulky cotton available. Black leaf still preponderates.

KHANDISH, JALNA/AURANGABAD:—Below normal. Practically all arrivals black leafy.

BARWHA/SANAWAD:—Excellent class but staple disappointing, short and weak.

INDORE:—About normal.

UJJAIN:—Above normal.

LATUR/NANDED:—Selection rather difficult but a substantial proportion of good qualities available.

THE DEMAND has been poor and the slump in prices casues buyers to hold off hoping to do better later on.

THE MILLS:—are still doing well, and the demand for goods is mantained.

THE READY MARKET was quiet and the offtake has fallen off. Old Crops are neglected, and new parcels change hands at fair prices as the stock is still small.

There is a keen demand for stapled cotton but stocks are insignificant.

MONTHLY DEMAND.

THE OFFTAKE: We make the offtake during the month as follows:—

	For the month of November.
Oomras	59,000
Broach	10,000
Bengals	7,000
Sundries	3,000
	79,000
Same time last year	120,000
	From 1st September to 30th November, 1930.
Oomras	191,000
Broach	37,000
Bengals	23,000
Sundries	6,000
a	257,0000
Same time last year.	340,000
The distribution being:—	
Leading Exporters	43,000 171,000
Mills	10,000 30,000
Other Buyers	26,000 56,000
	79,000 257,000

STOCKS IN BOMBAY

The Unsold Stock:—The following is our estimate of the unsold stock on November 1st, 1930:—

	OOMRAS. New	Old	
C. P. No. I & II	4,000	9,000	
Berar	13,000	14,000	
Khandish	9,000	11,000	
Moglai/C. India	3,000	36,000	
	29,000	70,000	99,000
BENGALS			
S/Punjab Rajputana	18,000	3,000	
U. P.	5,000	1,000	
	23,000	4,000	27,000
Broach, Surti			8,000
Dhollera			3,000
P/American			1,000
Western, Comptah			6,000
Karangani, Cambodia			2,000
African			8,000
			154,000
Vs. a month ago			162,000
Same last year			263,000

The Estimated stock in Bombay on the same date being:—

Unsold	154,000 B/s.
With Exporters	130,000 "
With Mills	115,000 "
Sold but not weighed	8,000 "
	407,000 "
Vs. a month ago	414,000 "
Same time last year	648,000 "

The Egyptian Market followed the other markets of the World, but the decline was particularly marked in Sakels on account of the large accumulation of stock in Alexandria and restricted demand. Ashmoonis however kept comparatively steady on account of a regular demand from all quarters including India.

CONGRESS DIFFERENCES IN BENGAL PATCHED UP

—:o:—

Vigorous Swadeshi Propaganda To Be Carried On

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

Subhas Chandra Bose, President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has issued a statement announcing that the different groups of Congressmen in Bengal have made up their differences and have decided to work together. There is a talk of forming a Congress War Council which will be joined by members of the Civil Disobedience Committee of which Sjt. J. M. Sengupta was the first President.

To discuss ways and means of organising the boycott movement so that Swadeshi may take that place of foreign goods as a permanent order of things, were discussed in a meeting held yesterday Sjt. Subhas Bose presiding. It was decided to form a Swadeshi League and a provisional Committee was formed with Dr. P. N. Bannerjee, Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, Anandji Haridas and others.

DEATH OF MADRAS GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

The Viceroy has telegraphed to the Governor of Madras expressing his deep regret at the death of Mr. I. Green, Private Secretary to Sir George Stanley.—A. P.

SIR VASANTRAO THREATENED WITH LAW SUIT.

—:o:—

Revelation At Election Inquiry.

When the Council Election Enquiry Committee resumed its deliberations on Saturday Mr. Lalji, Counsel for Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas, the petitioner made an application that Sir Vasantrao Dhabolkar, the first respondent should be recalled for further cross-examination as it appeared that he had not accurately replied in regad to his indebtedness to the Central Bank.

Mr. Lalji said that he had learnt that there were two notices dated June 13 and November 1, 1930 addressed by the attorneys of the Central Bank to Sir Vasantrao threatening to file a suit against him in default of payment.

Mr. Lalji pointed out that subsequent to the evidence of Sir Vasantrao before the Committee the Bank had filed a suit agaist him (Sir Vasantrao) in the Bombay High Court for the reccvery of Rs. 5,49,000.

Mr. Velinkar objected to further evidence being led at that stage of the inquiry when the evidence had already been closed.

The Chairman asked Mr. Velinkar what explanation his client had to give to Mr. Lalji's allegations.

Mr. Velinkar replied that as his client was not present there he would like to take instructions and answer the court to-day (Tuesday).

KHADI GIVES FOOD TO THE HUNGRY.

—:o:—

A Great Boon To Poor Women.

Hansa Mehta Opens Khadi Exhibition.

JALGAON, Dec. 14.

The All-India Khadi Exhibition was declared open here to-day by Mrs. Hansa Mehta of Bombay. In the course of her remarks she said that such exhibitions from time to time would give the people an idea of the variety of cloth made in India, specially when they they wished to displace foreign cloth with cloth of Indian manufacture. The importance of that industry, she continued, needed no emphasis when they would recall that there was a time when India produced cloth enough and more than was necessary for her own consumption.

Indian cloth had become famous in the markets of the world for its fine texture and for its design. Foreign travellers and Ambassadors who had come to this country from time to time had recorded their appreciation of the beauty of Indian cloth. As late as the 18th century Indian handspun and hand made cloth formed the bulk of the merchandise and was one of the main assets of the country. With the advent of machinery however this indigenous industry had been displaced with the result that the finer counts of hand spun and hand made cloth had become a rarity.

It had also resulted in the impoverishment of the villages where the peasant was the producer of Khadi. The revival of this industry therefore, she declared, was a great piece of humanitarian work that Mahatma Gandhi had done. The revival had given bread to hungry millions, for though the city folks might scoff at the paltry earnings spinning and weaving Khadi might bring it had saved many a poverty striken peasant from hunger. To poor women it had been a great boon.—A. P.

MR. KHARSHEDJI M. SHASTRI DEAD.

—:o:—

A Veteran Parsi Reporter Of "Jam-E-Jamshed"

We regret to anhounce the death of Mr. Kharsedji Maneckji Shastri, a well-known Police Court reporter of the "Jam-e-Jamsed", on Thursday at Sholapur. He rendered good services to his paper as a reporter for continuously about 40 years. He retired only some years back on account of his failing health. Amongst the press representatives, he was better known by his nickname 'Shastri Kaka'. Though he did not know shorthand, he was well up in the art of reporting police courts. He had a knack of securing latest news, as he could get a scent of it very quickly.

PYARA SAHEB'S CONCERT

—:o:—

In Aid Of New Era School.

As frequent enquiries are being received, arrangements have been made to make available to the public, admission tickets, ranging from Rs. 10 to Re. 1 for the musical concert by Prof. Pyara Saheb in aid of the New Era School at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort on Saturday next at 6 p.m. at the Indian Book Depot, Medows Street, Bombay Automobiles, Hughes Road, Chowpatty and at the School, Tanker Ville, Gowalia Tank Road.

CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL.

—:o:—

An Unconventional Social.

The child-student of the Fellowship School, Girgaum, celebrated on Sunday their terminal childrens festival." A modest but well arranged exhibition of the students' work, painting and various handicrafts attracted the attention of those present who were invited to examine the growth of the new impulses now struggling for expression. The creative advancement which one noticed lurking here and there unmistakably, in the exhibits was more effectively observed in the programme of entertainment which the children rightly celebrated as their "festival." The small, simple theatre and the small and simple items of dialogues, songs and dances were in tune with the serene vivacity of the child spirit. Thus was the entertainment truly entertaining and also educative. The theatre was eloquent of the beauty of simplicity of simple colours, utilised with judgment, simple materials utilised with helpful economy.

DOES EUROPE WANT TO KNOW TRUTH ABOUT INDIA?

—:o:—

Servile And Subsidized Press Shuts Out Indian News

(From Our Correspondent.)

BERLIN, Dec. 1.

How difficult it is to make propaganda or even get news of India published is known from the attached "declined with thanks" forms from the socalled Liberal, Democratic and Radical "Truth" papers. As soon as Government or semi-official telegraph agencies issue anything, it is eagerly published and even commented upon as if these offices are the only houses of truth. But when a person friendly to the Congress tries to contradict official and private misrepresentations—there is no space for such matter. That is true also of the nationalist and communalist press of Europe.

AN INSTRUMENT OF PERVERSION.

The press is an instrument of perversion and making political and economic capital for party purposes. Truth and justice are "abstractions" while realities are lies. That cannot be otherwise when editors are paid agents, if not hirelings, of financiers and politicians. Only weak arguments for truths may be occasionally published—if only coming from well known names. That is true not only, of "foreign matter" but also of one's own country's affairs. Who can gainsay that Gandhi was right in setting teeth against wasting money and energy in foreign propaganda, while he depended entirely on India in India? EUROPE CALLING FOR GANDHI.

It is not however meant that the public does not care to hear about India, as recent meetings addressed by Indians and others were overcrowded. Only they depend too much upon the "Public Press" and its suppressions and perversions. So there is much chance of getting hearing among all the European public. In fact wherever persons heard about India, they were enthusiastic saying, "We have no man like Gandhi in Europe who is noted for sincerity and acquires following thereby".

The European Press which supplies misinformation to keep the readers' brains filled to the exclusion of truth tries to hoodwink the public by crying there is no candle when it gives flame. There is nothing to do with such editors. In this respect, they are all sinners by omission and commission—except the anarcho-Syndicalist, absolutely pacifist Press. These are the only ones who believe in the methods of Gandhi—although not in his objects and ideals. When it was reported that because the Congress was declared illegal—it ceased to exist, the "Syndicalist" of Berlin was the only one to declare that that will not stop the movement.

PACIFISTS' SUPPORT.

By the way, the International Anti Militarist Commission of Hague (Laurier Strat 12f) which got some Congress news from reliable source issued a special bulletin in 5 languages. The organisation is pacifist to the point of anarchism.

It is reported that the War-Resisters' International in Enfield has circularised its affiliated sections in all countries to report what can be done to start a movement on Gandhian lines in case another war is declared. But nothing is found in the Press.

POLICE RAID KERALA CONGRESS OFFICE.

—:o:—

Sequel To Committee Being Declared "Unlawful"

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE DISSOLVED: "WAR COUNCIL" FORMED.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALICUT, Dec. 12.

Yesterday evening, Rao Bahadur Nilakantan Nair, Circle Inspector of Police, accompanied by a batch of policemen raided the offices of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee and removed the National flag and the board carrying the name of the Office.

The incident took place as soon as it was known that the Madras Government had declared the K. P. C. C. unlawful. The office building is still occupied by the police.

The K. P. C. C. has just been dissolved and a new "War Council" has been formed with Mr. P. Madhavan, as its President. This president in the event of his arrest will have the authority to nominate his successor.

INTENSE FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETING

Eight volunteers were sentenced yesterday to 3 months' R. I. for picketing the local piecegoods shops.

Picketing of all foreign cloth shop is being continued in spite of the arrests and sentences.

GOVERNOR DECLINES TO RECEIVE DELEGATION.

(Continued from Page 1)

gravity of the step in hanging Sholapur Convicts. Kindly submit this telegram to His Excellency—Hooseinbhoy Laljee President."

The following telegram dated 15th Dec. 1930 has been addressed to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy by the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber:—

"In continuation of my telegram of off 13th instant, I give below names of members which were sent to His Excellency Governor as members of Deputation of the Indian Merchants' Chamber:—

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee, President;
Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, Vice-President;
Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas;
Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola;
Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy;
Hon'ble Sirdar Suleman Cassum Mitha.
Mr. Lalji Naranji;
Mr. Walchand Hirachand;
Mr. L. R. Tairsee;
Mr. A. M. Kajiji;
Mr. N. M. Muzumdar;
and
Mr. J. K. Mehta, (Secretary).

Hooseinbhoy Laljee, President."

Copy letter dated 10th Dec. 1930 from Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have passed a resolution that a deputation consisting of some members of the Committee and the Chamber should wait on His Excellency the Governor in connection with the death sentence passed on four citizens of Sholapur during the last Sholapur disturbances. The deputation will be led by me and will consist of the following gentlemen:—

Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, (Vice-President);
Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E.,
Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt.,
The Hon'ble Sirdar Suleman Cassum Mitha, C.I.E.,
Mr. Lalji Naranji;
Mr. Walchand Hirachand;
Mr. L. R. Tairsee;
Mr. A. M. Kajiji;
Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, Bar-at-Law;
Mr. J. K. Mehta, (Secretary).

"My Committee will deeply obliged if His Excellency will be pleased to see this deputation and to fix and early appointment when they can wait upon him."

Copy D. O. letter dated 13-12-1930 from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber:—

"I am to acknowledge receipt of your application requesting that His Excellency should receive a deputation of the gentlemen mentioned in your letter on the subject of the Sholapur murder case, and to say that, as His Excellency has already given his final decision in this matter, he does not consider that anything will be gained by receiving such a deputation."

Copy letter dated 5th Dec. 1930, from the President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—

"I have received your letter of the 13th instant, and thank you for the same. My Committee are extremely disappointed at His Excellency's inability to receive such an influential deputation as was referred to in my letter of the 10th instant. My Committee have now learnt from unofficial sources that the four Sholapur convicts have already received notice that they will be hanged in a few days. Looking to this and the deep feeling prevailing everywhere. I have sent a telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy appealing to him to exercise the Royal prerogative of mercy in favour of these four unfortunate people. A copy of this telegram is enclosed herewith, which you will kindly place before His Excellency the Governor. Even now I cannot help wishing that His Excellency had received the deputation from my Committee as they would have been thereby given an opportunity of placing before His Excellency the feelings and sentiments of the public and personally appealing to him for these Sholapur convicts."

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The Lightning Toothache cure.

Its Mere Touch on the Aching Tooth is sufficient. Re. 1.

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The Guaranteed Instantaneous Cure.

For all Insect Bites—Scorpion, Centipede, Spider, Bee, etc., Re. 1.

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The Magic Cure for Corns and Warts.

Rids you of the most Stubborn or deep seated corn in a remarkably short time. Re. 1.

From All Leading Chemists in Every City.

STRENGTH and VITALITY

How to get the most out of life? Few people realise how much bodily strength and youthful energy depend on the condition of the blood.

To get and retain mental and physical vigour, in men and women alike, it is necessary to see that the blood contains its full proportion of life giving iron.

The simplest way to do this is to take a course of

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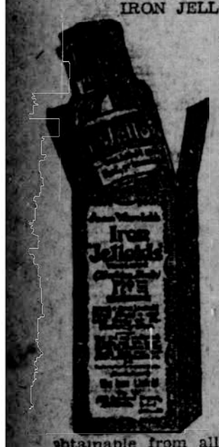

By this means the iron so necessary to health and energy is absorbed into the blood in the most scientific way possible. No other preparation of iron is so perfectly and easily assimilated as Iron Jelloids.

No. 2 Iron Jelloids for men and women and No. 2A special for men only, are obtainable from all chemists.

A 14 days' trial package Re. 1/-. Full size bottle (40 days) Rs. 2/12/-.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

Heavy Wall-Street ... ... Selling ... ...

REACTION OVERDUE BUT CONFIDENCE LACKING

Bombay, Dec. 15.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market was very weak on pressure of selling stimulated by weakness of Wall1Street and small consumption. Prices fluctuated within a range of 17 points and closed at a decline of 25 to 18 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 25 points to 9.60c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 25 to 23 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 25 points to 9.20c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 9 points and in the absence of any demand ruled easy. The market closed at a decline of 11 to 10 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 17 points to 5.16 and sales amounted to 2000 Bales.

Empire Cotton futures ruled quiet and declined 9 points while Egyptian prices closed at a decline of 18 to 17 points.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Cotton made new low records for the season under scattered liquidation and rather persistent selling of small lots particularly for the Southern account. Trade demand was less active, while selling was promoted by a sharp break in Egyptian cotton, the failure of general business to show a more marked improvement and weakness of the Stock Market together with bearish reviews of the statistical position indicating an increase of about 1,500,000 bales in the World's carry-over of American cotton for the season.

The Government's final estimate caused some covering but seemed to eliminate any uncertainty which had previously checked selling.

Scale-down buying is reported for the trade and also speculative account in the belief that lower prices will strengthen the prospects of a reduced acreage, but buyers are little disposed to follow up advances pending a more marked improvement in trade.

RUSSIA BUYING TEXTILE MACHINERY.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

"Market continues utterly demoralised in consequence of reported several Bank failures, congested stocks of cotton and disorganised trade conditions Notwithstanding the American Government announcement reassuring the public of the soundness of the financial structure, it appears the world-wide economic blizzard has taken its toll in America. It is reported since last year Wall Street crash, the public have lost billions of dollars and the value of New York Cotton Membership has declined from 42,000 to 19,000 dollars. The continued purchases of textile machineries by Russia is suspiciously watched by the World's textile industries as latest figures show 7,624,000 spindles in operation, an increase of 7 lakhs over 1927.

With regard to new crop, conditions are reported to be very unsatisfactory. In the early harvested areas of Texas, fields remain unprepared and uncleaned. Winter rains are reported to be insufficient for sub-soil moisture. The usual propaganda for a heavy cut in acreage is reported to be in full swing. Whether a material reduction takes place or not, for sometime it will certainly be claimed. In 1921/22, an acreage reduction of 40 per cent. was claimed and largely believed. At first, the Bureau returned an acreage reduction of 28 per cent., but later, with fuller knowledge reduced it to about 13 per cent. We must be prepared to face claims of extensive reduction next season, which, whether true or not, will certainly greatly influence opinion.

A reaction is now overdue but trade confidence in any higher prices at the moment is still lacking."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January Highest 9.70 (Opening) Lowest 9.53 (Close.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 13th inst. as under:—

9 a.m.—New York cables. Garside estimates U. S. A. consumption of American cotton, exclusive of linters, in November at 421,000 bales. The average consumption per working day during the month just indicated was 19,100 bales.

U. S. A. Department of Commerce estimates November consumption at 415,000 bales.

12-45 p.m.—General selling in the Liverpool market taken by limits.

Reuter's cable.—New York 13th Dec. New York market was weakest on pressure of selling, stimuated by weakness of Wall Street and small consumption.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected equal 5.31.

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 167/ equal 3.79.

Difference 152 pts. equal Rs. 67/ New York (Close) 10.10 equal 5.05.

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 167/ equal 3.79.

Difference 126 pts. equal Rs. 55/. Liverpool New York.

(At N. Y. Close and Liverpool due) Jan. 57, May 52 (American points.)

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends dated 13th.

Stubbs:—Market nervous and uncertain, many rumours Farm Board, but unconfirmed, tone decidedly bearish and talked lower uncertainty killing demand.

Hornby.—Six more banks failed in the South.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, December 15.

Following a further decline in New York Futures, the local market opened weak but advanced on heavy short covering. At the advance there was some selling by a Japanese firm and prices reacted. The market opened at Rs. 169 for Broach A M delivery and advanced to Rs. 172 8 on short covering by Bazar operators. As soon as the demand was satisfied a Japanese export house was reported selling which resulted in a decline of Rs. 2 8 from the higher level reached. Liverpool opened at a decline of 10 points as expected. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	170/8
Oomra D/J	141/8
Oomra March	143/12.
Bengal D/J.	122/4
Bengal March	125/4

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

December	139.10 plus 2.50
March	120.50
June	115.60—0.20

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

	To-day	Total.
F G M G Bengal	1200	3600
Fine M G Oomra	500	500

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Chandur 145
69 C. V. Jaggivan Sindhi 159½
55 Vasanji Karamshi Pachora 142½
100 Colaba Land Barwaha 151
100 A. Damodar Murtizapur 147
105 E. Spinner & Co. Shegaon 149½
175 A. Damodar & Co. Nandara 144½
100 S. O. Shmun Saleman Daruah 147
110 Arjun Khimji Sailu old 131½
100 Nisho & Co. Banusa 143½
133 A. Damodar Nandarbar New 144½
250 Bussan & Co. Wardha 157

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

NEW CROP.

Bengal	125/130
Matnia	132/138
Khandeish	136/143
Akola/Khamgaon	140/146
Nagpur/Wardha	146/160
Barsi/Pandherpur	138/151
Jalna/Aurangabad	136/143
Khandwa/Sanavad	143/150
Indore	143/148

OLD CROP.

Nagar/Vambori	127/132
Khandwa/Sanavad	133/138
Indore/Ujjain	134/148
Miraj/Sangli	187/197
Coompta	185/200
Tirupur/Cambodia	212/237

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

In full-pressed Bales	13-12-30	This Year	Since 1st September
Khandesh	2161	42153	
Central India	376	35142	
Barsi and Nagar	1103	27113	
Hyderabad-Gaorani	54	4216	
Berar	3501	120422	
Central Provinces	2929	51389	
Total Oomras	10124	280435	
Dholera	661	22360	
N.-W. Provinces	1285	69934	
Rajputana	100	8108	
Sind-Punjab	1433	37271	
Broach		2218	
Coompta and Dharwar	334	14,651	
Westerns-Northerns		7512	
Cocoanada		16	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	127	10209	
Persian		75	
American		8905	
Egyptian and African		42943	
Comilla, Burma and other Sorts		119	
Total	14064	504756	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 11th Dec.

In full-pressed Bales	13-12-30	This Year
Europe	1626	133569
Japan and China	2685	414557
Coast Ports		6057
Up-country by Rail		34035
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		27252
Total	4311	615470

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

Wheat May	3	15	3
Linseed May	6	5	6
Castorseed	7	0	0
Cotton-seed	2	1	6
Groundnuts	6	4	0
Teelseed	8	8	0
Rapeseed	6	4	0
Mowraseed	5	0	0
Myrabolums	20	0	0
Poppyseed	9	0	0

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 15.

Heimei Maru, Kusano, Java.
Alavi, Constantine, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 16.

Behar, Champmar, Calcutta.
Potter, Larson, Calcutta.
Levere, Stalia, Trieste.

LOADING.

Dec. 15.

Steamer Heimei Maru for Java.
Steamer Havildar for Calcutta.
Steamer City of York for Liverpool.
Steamer Nurmahal for Rangoon.

S S Heimei Maru:—The J U Moolji and Co's steamer Heimei Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S Alavi:—The T M Co's steamer Alavi arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S Behar:—The P and O S N Co's steamer Behar will sail today from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

S S Potter:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Potter will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

S S Levere:—The Lloyd T Co's steamer Levere will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

F. P. Bales	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 13-12-30	6432000	6272000
Receipts Yesterday 13-12-30	21000	38000
Exports to date 13-12-30	3570000	3734000
Stock at Ports 12-12-30	4149000	2651000
Stock at Inttrior Towns 12-12-30	1816000	1459000
Stock at Liverpool 12-12-30	917000	814000
Visible Supply 12-12-30	8177000	6278000
Quantity in Sight 12-12-30	19457000	10109000
Quantity Out of Sight 12-12-30	4369000	5825000

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 425 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 23 at 84lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 98 per ton.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	6	9
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	6	0
Mint Gold, 2nd settlement	21	6	9
Silver, Ready	44	10	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	44	11	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	44	11	0

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association Ld.)

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 11th Dec. 4,72,292
Same time last season 5,35,219

Exports from 1st Sept. to 11th Dec.:—

	1930	1929.
United Kingdom	9,653	20,797
Continent	1,23,807	1,73,170
China	1,00,059	25,447
Japan	3,14,498	1,74,226
Coast Ports	6,057	4,993
U. S. A.	109	14,458
Total	5,54,183	4,13,091

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. to 11th Dec. 1930 34,035
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1930 to 11th Dec. 1930 1,61,189
Same period last year 2,27,728
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 11th Dec. 4,65,187
Same time last year 7,45,886

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources):—

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. to 1st Dec. 1930 2,40,295
Total for the corresponding period last season 1,08,174
Exports for the week ending 8th Dec.:—
To European Ports 13,241
To Bombay 274
To New York 475
Total 13,990
Total Cotton Shipped from 1st Sept. to 1st Dec. 1930 1,57,412
Total for the corresponding period last season 1,72,520

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 13.

Dec. close at s4/7 3/4d. 7/8d.
Mar. close at s4/9 3/4d. 1/2d.
May close at s4/11 1/2d. 1/2d.

Wheat, Chicago Market.

Dec. per bushel dol. 77-1/8 1/4.
Mar. per vushel dol. 79-1/8 1/8.
May per bushel dol. 81 1/8.

Argentine Linseed Quotations.

Feb. 11.35 12.
Mar. 11.35 12.

Wheat, Cable: (Chicago.)

"Market closed barely steady. Prices declined on favourable weather in Winnipeg."

LATE MR. M. G. PAREKH.

—:o:—

Sanitary Association's Tribute.

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 12.

A special meeting of the Sanitary Association, Ahmedabad was held yesterday in the hall of the Bholanath Literary Institute under the presidentship of Colonel Sir B. H. Nanavaty Vice-President of the Association, when the following resolution moved from the chair was unanimously passed:—

"The Sanitary Association, Ahmedabad, has learnt with great regret of the death of Sheth Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh who was its President from the founding of the Association upto the time of his death, and places on record its sense of high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him to that body and through it to the City and of the great loss sustained by it by his sad death. The Association deeply feels the loss it has sustained and considers that it will be difficult to replace it. The Association offers its deep and sincere condolence to the family of the deceased gentleman and his brother, Sheth Chimanlal. It further resolves that the Vice-President be requested on behalf of the Association to forward a copy of this resolution to Sheth Chimanlal, brother of the deceased gentleman and to his family."

In moving the resolution Col. Sir Nanavatty said that the members had met to express their deep sorrow at the death of Sheth Mangaldas, who was the president of the Association from its very inception to the time of his death and to express their sense of high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him and to condol with the family of the deceased in their sad bereavement. He referred to the many qualities of head and heart, which distinguished Sheth Mangaldas, to the sense of justice and moderation, to his philanthropic disposition and to his many charities in connection with schools and private hospitals founded by him for the benefit of the Hindu community.

Dr. Jacob E. Solomon, Honorary Secretary of the Association alluded to Sheth Mangaldas's sincerity and religiousness and keen desire for making the activities of the Association more permanent by providing a Sanitary Museum and a sanitary hall within six months of getting land free from Government for the purpose.

Mr. Gordhanbhai I. Patel, Ex-M.L.C., Secretary of the Millowners' Association, who was in close touch with Sheth Mangaldas for several years, alluded to Sheth Mangaldas's tact and cleverness in holding affairs, private and public, during critical periods by finding solutions through his nightly prayers and meditations. He laid special stress on the good work done by the deceased gentleman as one of the arbitrators in labour disputes in the city. In this connection he said "Had it not been the work of Sheth Mangaldas and Mahatma Gandhiji, Ahmedabad would have been industrial wreck like Bombay." He also spoke about his charities.

Dr. Miss Medora alluded to his zeal for health and sanitation of the city and laid special emphasis in the help that the deceased gentleman was giving during Baby Week and Health Exhibitions, which were organised every year by the Sanitary Association and on his keen desire to reduce Infantile and Maternal mortality of the city.

BAI RATANBAI E. BAMJI DEAD.

—:o:—

Well-Known Parsi Lady Philanthropist.

We regret to announce the death of Bai Ratanbai Eduljl Bamji, a sister of the late Sheth Jamsetji Nasservanji Tata, on last Saturday at Navsari. She died at the age of 82 after she was confined to bed for the last so many years. She had a very big estate, out of which she gave much in charity to different Parsi institutions. Amongst her donations, the most conspicuous was the gift of one lakh of rupees to the Parsi Panchayat for founding a high school for girls at Taheran. She also founded the Mahila Ashram at Navsari which was opened, a few years ago, by the Maharani of Baroda. Amongst her other benefactions are the founding of an Arts School at Navsari; and a Sanatorium in the same town which is named after her; the erection of a Hall for performing religious ceremonies for Parsis in London; and the erection of a Hall in the Dastur High School at Poona.

Besides these her private charities were innumerable, which hardly any one even most intimately connected with her, could know. By her death the Parsis have lost one of the most well-known philanthropists. May her soul rest in peace!

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 27-12; highest Rs. 28-7-6; closing Rs. 28-5-6.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 26-9-0; highest Rs. 27-3-6; closing Rs. 27-3-0.

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No man can command sleep, but a cup of Rowntree's Cocoa, taken last thing at night, has a wonderful effect in assisting tired body and brain to find the rest they long for.

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MAN OF IMPULSE NOT PRINCIPLES

"A Giant Killer Who Beheaded Himself."

HAROLD LASKI DISSECTS "G. K. C."

With all his impossibilities, no one can really dislike Mr. Chesterton. You may feel that he is absurd, irreverent, careless of truth. You may complain that he will sacrifice the important to the irrelevant, if only a paradox is in the sacrifice.

You may swear that his hatreds are unreal and his method of analysis as illogical as a child's.

But, though he has done his best to conceal it, there is a great man in Mr. Chesterton, a modern compound of Don Quixote and William Cobbett, who has been salutary to our age.

TONIC LAUGHTER.

Queer externalities, doubtless, have helped him much. His vast gargantuan proportions have fixed him as invincibly in our minds as Dr. Johnson himself. Who could forget such an epic of a man?

His great, hearty laughter has a tonic quality about it. He is capable of the ultimate generosities He has something of a genius for friendship. No one who has ever heard him debate with Mr. Shaw will ever forget his sublime irrelevancies and his sudden flashes of insight.

It would be wrong to accuse Mr. Chesterton of thought. Like Stevenson and Barrie, it is his gift that he has retained the heart of a child. That is why reason plays no part in his composition.

He loves strongly and hates passionately—he never quite knows why. As the child fears the dark, so he is afraid of power. And so he hates politicians, financiers, big business men. Imperialists, and the prietors of great newspapers.

LIFE A FAIRY-TALE.

Like the child, all his emotions are primitive. Like the child, too, he has sudden flashes of insight so that in the midst of incredible, if felicitous, nonsense you come across a sudden jewel infinitely worth the price of admission to the book.

For him, as for the child, life is one perpetual fairy-tale. He has kept his sense of wonder. He does not reason about the world. He is awe-struck by its infinite mystery. He knows that everything may happen in it. He relieves all its legends, champions all the distressed damsels slays all the dragons.

And because he remains so essentially a child, he is quite unable to distinguish between the distressed damsel and the dragon. Either might be the other for him. All that concerns him is that there should be a battle somewhere, and that he should be in the thick of it.

He is the incarnation of romanticism, and he flies from reality as from the devil. He adores the Middle Ages, which, for him, are simply the reminiscence he has of Walter Scott's novels.

GOOD OLD DAYS.

The Middle Ages, with their dirt and their plague and relentless cruelties, he never has, and never will, see. For him they will always be a tournament of chivalry and a maypole, with peasants taking their ease at the end of the day in a jolly inn, whose landlord has three glorious chins.

He does not know why there was a Reformation, or what science means. Though he has sought to write about theology, his dogmas are entirely Chestertonian and have no kinship with any known faith.

He loves his Church because it has beautiful legends and superb symbolism and the gift of conferring happiness on its devotees. He is not the analyst of its ideas, but the champion of its promises.

MAKING UTOPIAS.

He cares for many great things. He has championed stoutly the little men against the big, little England against the madness of indigestible empire, the tenant against the landlord, the peace of agriculture against the grinding tyranny of industrialism.

Very often his reasons have been incredibly bad. But, almost always, the emotion which has led him to buckle on his armour has been a noble emotion, and the depth of his passion has stirred others to action.

He can claim with justice that wherever he has recognised tyranny he has always rushed to do battle.

The real weakness of Mr. Chesterton is that he is so ardently a child as not to understand where childish qualities are out of place. Riotous fancy is splendid in the realm of beauteous nonsense; you cannot make Utopias out of fact merely by putting on a wishing-cap.

Some of his assaults have been cheap and nasty; some of his defences lack the seriousness which comes from an innate sense of truth.

You feel that too often he will use any argument which comes to hand and reck nothing of its consequences There is nothing that he has really investigated; no idea that he has carefully weighed.

JOLLY COMPANION.

He has no principles at all except the facile principle of following impulse wherever it may lead him.

But he is a glorious companion. Sit with him through a lunch, and his laughter makes you forget every care in the world. Watch him with a child, and you know the secret of Lewis Carroll's genius, or Hans Anderson or the brothers Grimm.

If you walk with him in the country he will see a thousand hidden beauties, and even in the town he discovers magic and mystery at every street-corner. If I wanted to make a sad child happy I should simply send it for a ride with Mr. Chesterton in a cab.

And he adores England. Its trees and hedges, its streets and cathedrals, its silent peasants and shrill little cockneys—these are bone and flesh of his flesh. For him all that is truly English is really the heart of goodness.

FREE SPIRIT.

Where men wrong England, above all when they are Englishmen, the song in his heart becomes silent. He hates those who dwell on the glory of material wealth and count our strength by the volume of our trade.

England for him is the free spirit and the hearty fellowship of Chaucer's pilgrims on the Canterbury way.

There is a natural anarchist in him. That is why he attacks all our professional regulators—from Mr. Shaw to the last appointed Civil servant.

He cannot understand plan or order or system. He is simply bewildered by the reasoning man who relates means to ends and has a theory of the way in which things should be done.

GREAT CHILD.

The idea of cause is quite alien from his mind; he always expects to find diamonds in a dustbin. He hates the new and the consequential and the scientific. He would rather solve a problem by a miracle than an argument.

That, alas, is why most of the problems he has posed remain unsolved. For miracles only happen in that private world of his to which no other person has the key.

It is meaningless to say of him that he is a mediaevalist, for he really knows nothing of the Middle Ages. He is simply a great, laughing child who really wants (it is a rare quality) other people to be happy and is furiously angry at those who make them miserable.

FULL OF MISCHIEF.

He is never malicious, is splendidly simple, superbly ignorant, and utterly without conceit.

In a sense, too, he is timeless. Like the flowers and butterflies, we just have to take him as an ebullient and adorable Puck, full of high spirits and wanton mischief and a gift to his age.

He is Jack the Giant-Killer come to life, but endowed with the giant's physique. That is why, perhaps, when he set out to convince the world of the badness of giants, he started by cutting off his own head.

It is a paradox worthy of his own inventiveness.

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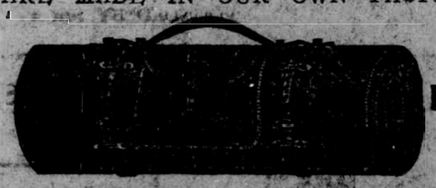

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THE CONFERENCE AND THE CONGRESS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Anglo-Indian Gramophone of official diehardism, has discovered that "the conflicting interests, creeds, castes, parties will all be there whether the Congress is there or not and whether the formal announcement of Dominion Status precedes or comes after the labours of the Round Table Conference." There seems to be an undercurrent of glee in the above flapdoodle aimed at belittling the Congress that the Congress is not represented at the Round Table Conference. But the paper deliberately forgets the inconvenient but nonetheless truthful fact that the Congress is representative of all creeds, castes and parties and that it is the only avowed and true body which can claim, to speak for and on behalf of the Indian masses. Every right-thinking person, both in India and outside, is prepared to grant the fact the Conference is a farce without the Congress being represented there at. It is no surprising to the people of the Congress mentality that the self-imposed 'leaders' who are representatives of only themselves and who are now 'arguing' the case for India in London are being hoodwinked by British diplomats under the plausible excuse of fulfilling the national aspirations of India. On the other hand if the Congress had been given some form of undertaking by Lord Irwin at Simla to the effect that the Round Table Conference would draft the 'how' of the Dominion Status instead of the 'when' of it the present cock-fight which is going on in London over communal preference would have been quite out of place. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru rightly alleviated the fear of the Minorities by saying in an unmistakable manner that under the Swaraj Constitution, the rights of the Minorities would be conceded first before anything else was decided.

This proves to all save Anglo-Indian scribes who indulge in vituperative propaganda that the "conflicting interests, creeds, castes and parties" would "not" have been there had the Congress been granted its demand at the outset. Well might the Swaraj Constitution as established in the above manner be called a "beneficent deity" which term has been used by this journal with sarcasm. However, there is no getting away from the fact that the real issues at the Round Table Conference have been deliberately side-tracked with the sole and set purpose of safeguarding British vested interests in India (pace Lord Rothermere).

One thing emerges very clearly out of this, it is that the Conference, as asserted by Congressmen is, but a trap "set up by the wily leaders of all the Parliamentary parties acting in concert in order to show to the world how India is hopelessly divided against itself and cannot arrive at an agreed and workable conclusion on the conflicting interests and demands of the various creeds, castes and groups that go to make up the vast population of the country."

The "Times of India" refers to an article written by Mahatma Gandhi unler the caption "Raising False Hopes," wherein he has commented upon a circular issued by a Youth League "which promised all whom it might concern twenty-five "great boons" which Swaraj would automatically confer on India." But while Mahatma Gandhi warned Congressmen from making thoughtless promises and raising false hopes, he was fully aware that the promise of complete independence as a natural outcome of his movement was neither thoughtless nor raising of a false hope and if, on the one hand, he had his own doubts as to the fulfilment of the twenty-five 'boons' referred to by the Youth League, he was on the other hand, not fully conscious, as he himself admitted later on, of the awakening the people would have as a result of the movement gathers volume. Fortunately the huge numbers of the different creeds, castes and parties which came to the Congress-fold had the effect of opening the eyes of the world at large to the fact that when the "All-India" demand for complete independence was concerned, the Indians are capable of settling their own differences, even at some sacrifice to individual communities in view of the broader results to be achieved.

Yours etc.
"FAIR DEALING."

Popularisation Of Tourist Cars.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

The following press note is issued:—

At the 74th meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee Bombay, held on 4th inst. the following subjects among others were discussed:—

Carriage of certain commodities as free luggage:—The Chairman advised the Committee that the Railway had decided, with effect from 17th November 1930, to treat all articles carried by passengers as luggage for the purpose of granting free allowance except the following:—

Offensive articles such as wet skins, hides, etc.

Explosives, dangerous and inflamable articles.

Bulky articles of any description which on account of their bulk would be chargeable on measurement if accepted as parcels.

Oils, grease, ghee, paint, etc., if carried in packages which might by contact, breakage or leakage, damage other articles.

This rule applied on the whole line including the suburban section.

TOURIST CARS.

A member expressed it as his opinion that the present charge for hiring a tourist car was excessive and asked whether considerably reduced charges which might popularise the use of these cars were not feasible. The Chairman stated that during the period 1st May to 30th September tourist cars were available at half the tariff rates and the public had not taken advantage of half rates to any appreciable extent. The proposal therefore to extend the period of the half rates was not a sound one from the Railway point of view. A member suggested that if these cars were more extensively advertised they would be a paying proposition to which the Chairman agreed.—A. P.

DADABHAI NAOROJI MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS

This Association has been established since 1923 with the aim of commemorating the G. O. M. of India. A scheme has been initiated relating to the works of village reconstruction to institute Reading Rooms, Dispensaries and further more Schools or Scholarships, each bearing the name of the Great Dadaonal.

32 Reading Rooms have been actually instituted in 32 villages of the Kaira District under the able supervision of Mr. M. N. Amin, the Assistant Curator of the Baroda State Libraries. Five more will be added from this year.

Two Ayurvedic Dispensaries are being run in two of the villages of the Kaira District viz., Alina and Lasundra, partly by the aid of the Local Board and partly by the help of private individuals. One Scholarship has been established through the Seva Sadan Society of Bombay, and another has been recently given at the Daver's College of Commerce Bombay.

The Association has a quarterly journal styled 'Vilas' which is sent free to members. This Journal was started since 1918 (in memoriam) the Great Dadabhai and has been the medium for the organisation of the Association. To put this work on a permanent basis and expand it, worthy of the name of the great patriot large funds are needed for which public and private bodies are earnestly appealed to co-operate.

The organiser of this Association Banoo B. Hirjikhoorshid, Editor, "Vilas". The following are the members of the new Managing Committee:—1930-31.

President: Dr. A. L. Nair.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. M. A. Karanjawala, and Mr. K. F. Nariman.

Jt. Hon. Secretaries: Mr. N. M. Desai and Captain S. R. Bamji.

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. F. J. Ginwala.

Members: Sir Hormsji C. Dinshaw, Mr. Motibhai N. Amin, Mr. V. C. Setalvad, Mrs. D. S. Captain.

Managing Secretary and Editor: Mr. A. Khoorshid, Miss B. B. Hirjikhoorshid and Mr. M. N. Talpade.

Classes of Membership are as under:—1. Patron Rs. 101; 2. Life Member Rs. 31; 3. Orinary Member Annual-Re. 1: 4. Sympathisers donations from Rs. 5 upwards. (Periodic or Irregular).

GLEANINGS FROM THE URDU PRESS.

What Will London Tamasha Achieve?

Commenting on the progress of the R. T. Conference the 'Millat' of Delhi writes:—

"Besides the important question of a Federal Constitution the Conference has to solve the communal problem also. But so far nothing has been done in this respect and even whatever progress was done in the beginning was later undone As it is for the present the question has been postponed for sometime. This is surely disappointing. In our opinion the communal problem is even more important than the question of a Federal Constitution. If the Conference solves this one question which has not been so far solved in India in our opinion it will have gone half the way and the rest of the journey will also be completed without much difficulty. But unfortunately due to the attitude of some of the delegates none of these questions is being solved. If the situation continues to remain for sometime as it is at present there will be little doubt about the failure of the Conference."

"MUSLIMS, USE SWADESHI"

In the course of an article exhorting the Muslims to support the Swadeshi movement the "Hamdam" of Lucknow writes:—

"We are not concerned with the question whether it is proper for the Congress to picket Muslim foreign cloth shops or not. We also do not want to discuss whether Muslim should join the Congress movement or not. We want to impress that it is the duty of Muslims to take up the Swadeshi movement. Every Muslim should make a resolve not to use any foreign cloth. Those persons who pose as the leaders of the Muslim community should devote themselves to the Swadeshi movement. Efforts, should be made to supply the demand of the people for all varieties of cloth by producing those varieties with the help of our weavers and if it is done millions of Muslims workers who are unemployed at present will find work and their lot will be improved. Muslims should note that their uplift does not depend on securing Government jobs or a few seats in the Legislatures. It solely depends on the improvement of their financial condition and their financial condition would not improve unless the working class population of the community is given work. At present there is a great chance of encouraging the textile industry of the country in which the Muslims are greatly interested and if they lose this chance they will have to repent for it. Therefore we strongly appeal, to all those who really want to serve the community to devote their attention to this constructive work."

MR. PATEL'S HEALTH.

Commenting on the precarious health of Mr. V. J. Patel the 'Khilafat' writes:—

"Mr. Patel's health in jail has been so precarious that he is not even in a position to move about. Mr. Patel has once enjoyed a very high office and before the Civil Disobedience movement started he tried to bring about a settlement between the Government and Mahatma Gandhi, and for that even the Viceroy had publicly thanked him. As a prominent Congressman Mr. Patel resigned his office when the C. D. movement started and like other prominent Congressmen he also was sent to jail. The jail life has heavily told upon his health and when he was removed to Madras from the Punjab he had to be taken to the taxi supported by two persons. The Madras climate has affected his health still adversely. But the Government have so far taken no steps to look after his health. In our opinion the Government attitude gives reason to the public to suspect that the Government is acting in a vindictive manner in Mr. Patel's case and therefore it is the duty of the higher authorities to see that all facilities are given to Mr. Patel which a distinguished prisoner of his position deserves."

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Palghar Local Board Election

(From A Correspondent.)

PALGHAR, Dec. 14.

The following are the names of the successful candidates who have been elected in the Local Board Elections which took place on the 29th November, 1930 at Palghar.

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD THANA.

	Votes.
1. Mr. Dasharathsing Hirasing	793
2. Mr. Chotalal Ramdas Shroff	577
3. Mr. Bhagwandas Nanabhai	446
4. Mr. Vishnu Vaman Dandekar	435

TALUKA LOCAL BOARD—PALGHAR.

	Votes
1. Mr. Dashrathsing Hirasing	595
2. Mr. Kamlakar Kashinath Mogre	574
3. Mr. Nana Chandru	547
4. Mr. Vishnu Vaman Dandekar	474

EARLY RELEASE OF SJT. RAJENDRA PRASAD?

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

PATNA, Dec. 15.

Sjt. Rajenda Prasad is expected to be released from Hazaribagh Jail by 28th inst.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 12.

At a meeting of the Municipal Board held this evening a resolution was passed requesting Government to postpone census work till the establishment of peace between Government and people; otherwise the Municipality would not help Government in that work as Congress had resolved to boycott the census.—A. P.

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MR. V. J. PATEL TO BE X-RAYED.

Better Treatment In Coimbatore Jail.

AMPLE FURNITURE AND A GUJERATI COOK PROVIDED

COIMBATORE, Dec. 13.
(By Mail).

Through under jail rules only a table, a chair, a cot and a commode can be given Mr. V. J. Patel has been supplied with all necessary furniture including spring cots from Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Iyengar's house. It is understood that the original idea was to give only a convict cook to Mr. Patel but as this was not found suitable the Inspector-General of Prison's permission seems to have been sought for a Gujaratee cook and from Wednesday evening a Gujaratee Brahmin cook has been engaged and he is staying with Mr. Patel in his own block which contains besides four main rooms, one kitchen, one bath room and a latrine. Mr. Patel seems to have been very anxious to get newspapers and it is understood that he is now getting the "Madras Mail" daily, the "Times of India" daily and weekly and the "Hindu" weekly.

As regards his health it is learnt from a reliable source that he lost 1 lb. during his recent journey but now appears to be a little cheerful though still complaining of great pain in the left side of his stomach. It appears that he was examined by some experts in the Punjab but that no paper connected with his recent illness has been received here yet and it is expected that after the receipt of those papers he will very probably be subjected to an X-Ray examination. Mr. Patel seems to feel his loneliness very much though Mr. Iyengar and other non-official visitors are often going and meeting him.—A. P.

since his imprisonment and has been advised transfer to a southern jail for a change. We read that he is so weak that he is hardly able to move from one platform to other. Just a few months ago he filled the presidential chair with honour and dignity, had sat in it for hours together without showing the least sign of fatigue, and nay, has given solid proof of his high intelligence, independent thinking, impartial judgment and clear and thorough knowledge of parliamentary procedure.

Who are those that adorn the Indian prisons of to-day? Ex-judges, lawyers, professors, princely merchants, who have joyously exchanged their palatial mansions for the cold, stern, dark prison cells, who have preferred the crude tasteless nauseating prison diet to the sumptuous plenty in their own homes, who have patiently borne all insults and ill-treatment at the hands of the subordinate officers of the police, who would have at another time and in another place waited on them at a distance for their orders. Mr. V. J. Patel commands the respect and love of thousands and millions of his countrymen and women who eagerly keep looking daily into the newspaper columns for authentic reports about his health. Ever those who are outside the civil disobedience movement have been moved by the alarming state of his health, and have resented the treatment given to him in the northern jail.

RELEASE MR. PATEL.

To allay the public feeling and to assure the people that the Government is not vindictive in its policy, we hope that the Government will sanction his immediate release as any further stay in prison might do irreparable damage to his health at his age, the object of imprisoning political agitators being only to restrict their freedom of speech and to limit their activities.

The Indian Members who hold the portfolios of "Law and Order" owe a great responsibility to the nation. We hope and trust that that they will use their influence with the Government of India to bring about the immediate release of such an eminent Indian.

RELEASE MR. V. J. PATEL

Dr. Muthulakshmi's Appeal.

Srimati Muthulakshmi Reddi Ex-Deputy President of the Madras Legislative Council, writes:—

It was a most sad and heart-rending news to read that the able and the renowned President of the Assembly has been ill in jail

Another view of the Monster procession that accompanied the funeral of Babu Genu, the Martyr. It was attended by Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Parsis and Jews. Our picture shows the Muslim flag flying side by side with the National flag and the Sikh flag.

As soon as the news of the accident to Babu Genu spread in the city, thousands of people flocked to the G. T. Hospital to know the latest news about the hero. Our picture shows crowds in the hospital compound.

BIKANER REPLIES TO CHURCHILL.

Can India Be Held In Subjection By Policy Of Blood And Iron?

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The Maharajah of Bikaner has issued a statement in reply to Mr. Churchill's speech declaring, "it is the spirit of service to the beloved King Emperor, the British Empire and Mother Country which has brought the Princes and the delegates from British India to London at no inconsiderable public and private sacrifices and in face of opposition and obliquy from certain section of the people in India."

The statement says: "We believe that the greatest work we can do at this juncture is to strive for peacefull, contented and prosperous India. Does anybody in his senses believe that articulate India, embracing the great majority of thinking people, can be content with a permanent subordination to the bureaucratic system of Government or can be held in subjection by a policy of blood and and iron To dream such dreams is not statesmanship but is totally alien to the spirit of British Liberalism."

A PLEA FOR FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

The statement adds: "After the most anxious consideration in a spirit of fairness and reason on all sides, we have come to the conclusion that the great end in view can be attained under a federal constitution in which British India will be linked with the States in whole, which will make India increasingly one in thought and action on common subjects. For realisation of this great ideal Indian States have shown willingness to delegate some important elements of their sovereignty to the Federal Government because they are convinced thus they can add stability and experience to administration and best serve the King Emperor, the Empire and their country. Our colleagues from British India too have shown willingness to forgo some thoughts of ideal federation from the view-point of British India alone, which they have brought to London. But we are told that if we attain our purpose India will be handed over to a handful of wild men who will repudiate her debt, hold the country in thrall through the army of jannisaries and finally plunge India into Chinese confusion."

"EMPIRE WE ARE ALL PROUD TO BELONG".

"I cannot understand how it can be contended that at a Conference like that now assembled consisting of representatives of His Majesty's Government and other political parties in Parliament and Indian States and many of His Majesty's very prominent and very loyal British Indian subjects any proposals are possible which are going to result in the destruction of a Empire to which we are all proud to belong. If these dire results followed who would be chief suffers? Princes and the people of India—in very special measure delegates to the Conference. Possibly English business interests would be affected and Britain's commerce with India would decline. But the internal trade of every country is many times the overseas commerce and for every British interest imperilled Indian interests would suffer tenfold. Britain would suffer some loss, but we should lose our all."

IF DEBT WERE REPUDIATED.

"If the debt were to be repudiated Indians again would be chief losers. They hold most of the internal debt and considerable part of sterling loans. Surely we are entitled to be credited with little political wisdom and commonsense when we and everything we hold dear are at stake. Is it within the bounds of reason that we should with our eyes open throw our country into the melting pot? Again we are told that if a resolute liberal effort is made to satisfy India's national consciousness, Britain will cast away that bright and precious jewel in the Crown. If there is one certain way calculated to bring about the ultimate loss of India it is to attempt to cabin and confine the tremendous national forces stirring her to depths in a non-national government which it has outgrown. This is the surest way to strengthening extremist elements in British India.

"COMMITTING SUICIDE."

"If these narrow ideas are allowed to prevail not only will the British Empire as far as India is concerned commit suicide, but Indian States as well as those who represent moderate and loyal opinion in British India will be driven to commit suicide too. There is a certain way for retaining India under the Crown. That is for the British people through their Parliament to cast away all doubts and fears and recognise the strength of righteous forces they themselves have created and in a spirit of courage, bold imagination and liberality worthy of a great people to place themselves at the head of a new India and secure her contentment by a national system of Government in a stable federal system. That policy was applied to Canada and South Africa which are now pillars of the Commonwealth."

His Highness concluded by declaring that in an atmosphere of hope undeterred by moanings of reactionaries they are working to complete the contribution which Irwin (truly described by the Prime Minister as one of the greatest Viceroys India has ever seen) has carried through with serene courage and understanding at a time of unparalleled difficulty.—Reuter.

PRAYERS FOR RECOVERY OF MOTILALJI.

NAGPUR, December 15.

C. P. Marathi "War Council" observed prayer day for speedy recovery of Pandit Motilal Nehru yesterday throughout the Marathi Districts.—A. P.

Britain's Payment To American Treasury.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Rugby.—Payment of 94,390,000 dollars is being made tomorrow by the British Government to the United States Treasury of which a sum of 28,000,000 dollars is on account of repayment of principal, the balance being interest. With this amount the total payment to the United States since the funding of the British debt amount to 1285,750,000 dollars. The amount outstanding has been reduced to 4393,000,000 dollars.—B.O.W.

Dinesh Gupta's Health.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

Dinesh Gupta, alleged to be the only surviving asailant of Col. N. S. Simpson who showed symptoms of the worst type last night is again improving. Second bullet is still said to be lodged in his body.

BENOY BOSE'S BODY CREMATED.

The remains of Benoy Bose were cremated at Nimtolla burning ghat late last night without much of an incident. There was a little crowd in front of the morgue when the body was ready to be taken away but the men dispersed when asked by the police.—A. P.

AIR MACHINES TO LAND IN LONDON.

Roofs Of Large Buildings To Be Used As Garages.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Rugby.—The General Purposes Committee of the London County Council states that question of providing aircraft landing accommodation in central London is receiving careful consideration. The Committee was recently requested by the Council to consider the practicability of utilising for garage and other accommodation for air machines in central London the roofs of large buildings and roofs of other platforms for taking off and buildings in streets where the skyline is sufficiently level for construction of superstructure platforms for taking off and alighting off light aircraft.—B.O.W.

"Life Is A Spiritual Business", Says Viceroy.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

In his address to graduates at Serampore College Convocation, His Excellency the Viceroy whose speech was read by the Metropolitan said that life, though conditioned by material elements, was a spiritual business and what one might call the material aspect of education was stunted and incomplete without spiritual cultural and ethical background on which ideas and actions of all men really rested. The Viceroy said there was little doubt that many non-Christian students of Serampore would be the first to acknowledge their debt to the Foundation whose first object had been to spread the light of Christian religion.—A. P.

NEW C. P. MINISTERS APPOINTED.

Appeal For Mercy For Sholapur Convicts.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Dec. 14.

Mr. Jaiswal, Pleader Sakharpur and Mr. Punjabrao Deshmukh, Amraoti was appointed by the Governor as Ministers. Both are nominees of the Democratic Party. The strength of Nationalists is 19 of the Democratic Party 23, and of the Independents 8. The Ministry is likely to become stable only if nominated members support the Ministers.

Raja Luxman Rao Bhonsle, Member, Council of State has wired to the Viceroy and Governor of Bombay appealing them to exercise the prerogative of mercy to the accused sentenced to be hanged in Sholapur Riots Case.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

SATYAGRAHA IN KERALA.

16 Persons Jailed For Defying Sec. 144

(From A Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Dec. 9.

The trial of 16 Congressmen, who were arrested a few days back for disobedience of the prohibition order under Section 144 promulgated by the District Magistrate, Malabar, came off this morning. All the accused were undefended.

Sjts. I. M. Kunhikhaman, K. M. Kunhi Raman, T. M. Choyi, C. Moideen Kutti, S. P. Narayanan Nambiar, P. Govindan Nair.

P. Balakrishnan Nair, K. Krishnan, P. Unneri Kutti and K. Krishna Bhatt were given 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. Gangadharan, sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment while Unnikrishna Memon was sentenced for two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Sjt. K. P. Narayana Kurup and two others were discharged as they were minors.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT INTERVIEWS FOREIGN CLOTH MERCHANTS.

Sjt. P. Madhavan, Advocate, Cannanore, President of Kerala P. C. C. interviewed Messrs. Jathaji, S. G. Venkitachala Iyer, S. G. Krishna Iyer, and Nagji, the leading wholesale importers and distributors of foreign cloth. The merchants demanded permission to sell the stock-in-trade and promised not to import further, foreign cloth. The president asked him to stop selling foreign cloth for a month at least.

Messrs. Jathaji alone have abided by the above proposal, and have concentrated their attention on their newly-opened Swadeshi stores. The others, though they have opened Swadeshi stores, are unwilling to stop their trade in foreign cloth. Picketing is proceeding with renewed vigour.

RECEPTION TO RELEASED LEADER.

Sjt. K. Madhavan Nair, Advocate, Ex-M.L.C., and Ex-President of the Kerala P. C. C. was accorded a cordial welcome by the citizens of Calicut, when he arrived here this morning after his five months' incarceration in the Vellore Jail. The President, Sjt. P. Madhavan and other prominent Congressmen were present on the platform while the volunteers were paraded outside with national flags.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT IS "ULTRA VIRES."

Nadiad Advocate's Plea.

(From A Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Dec. 13.

Mr. Bhailal N. Desai, Advocate, has put in an application on the 11th instant, requesting as 'Amicus Curae' the Sessions Judge Nadiad to call for the record of the case against Mr. Dadubhai P. Desai, an ex-M.L.C. and "Dictator" of Kaira District, who was convicted under S. 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act on the 13th October. Over and above the points which arise from the Bombay High Court's decision in Mr. Nagindas Master's case, Mr. Bhailal has urged that the Criminal Law Amendment act is 'ultra vires' and illegal and has urged that under the Letters Patent the High Court and the courts subordinate thereto, cannot convict any one except under the Indian Penal Code. The Courts cannot recognise any other penal acts.

Captain Of "Bapuji's" Batch Arrested.

(From A Correspondent.)

JALALPORE, Dec. 15.

Surendranathji, Captain of "Bapuji's" batch is arrested at Karadi for breach of the Salt Act.

PICKETING IN PESHAWAR

Nationlist Worker's Experiences

Lala Shamdas a local nationalist worker returned to-day from his tour in the N. W. F. Province. The description of the state of affairs in that province that he gives is most harrowing. He says that whoever from the Punjab goes to that province is harassed by the police. Some days back Lala Shamdas happened to be in Kohat but as soon as the police came to know that he was enquiring about the local Congress president the police followed him. All the gates of the city were closed and the police began to search for him. Fortunately for him Lala Shamdas had left the city for Bannu when the police started their work.

The police have occupied the house and the fields belonging to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan the Frontier leader who is undergoing imprisonment in Gujarat jail.

It is understood that a large number of Pathans intend to continue picketing liquor shops till their leader Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is released.

About picketing of liquor shops in Kissakhani Bazar in Peshawar Lala Shamdas said that the picketing still continues. But as soon as a picketer arrives on the spot he is arrested.

Recently a volunteer in Peshawar jail, Khan Hasan Gul Khan died. A complete hartal was observed in his honour in Charsaddah for full two days.

Lala Shamdas has brought another interesting piece of news about the Afridis. He says that they have not yet undertaken any military operations. They have put forward the following three demands before the British officials.

(1) British forces should be removed from Khajuri planes.

(2) Compensation should be paid for the houses that have been burnt.

(3) All political prisoners should be released.

"Zamindar", Lahore.

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